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State of Small Business

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of May 25, 1956

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM ^(S J Res 31)			Reported 5-19-55	Rejected 3-27-56	
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM (HR 11356)	Reported 5-25-56				
ALASKAN STATEHOOD HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55			
OMNIBUS FARM BILL (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	Reported 2-10-56	Passed 3-19-56	Vetoed 4-16-56
REVISED FARM BILL (HR 10875)	Reported 4-30-55	Passed 5-3-56	Reported 5-11-56	Passed 5-18-56	
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 10660)	Reported 4-21-56	Passed 4-27-56	Reported 5-10-56		
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)	Reported 2-7-56		Reported 4-28-55		
UPPER COLORADO (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55	Passed 3-1-56	Reported 3-30-55	Passed 4-20-55	Signed 4-11-56
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55			
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55				
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56	Passed 2-8-56	
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)			Reported 6-22-55		
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55	Passed 2-6-56	Vetoed 2-17-56
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)					
OTC MEMBERSHIP (HR 5550)	Reported 4-18-56				
HOUSING (S 3855)			Reported 5-15-56	Passed 5-24-56	
BRICKER AMENDMENT (S J Res 1)			Reported 3-7-56		
DEPRESSED AREAS					
IMMIGRATION					
DISASTER INSURANCE (S 3732)			Reported 4-26-56	Passed 5-10-56	
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES (HR 9166)	Reported 3-8-56	Passed 3-16-56	Reported 3-23-56	Passed 3-26-56	Signed 3-29-56
POSTAL RATE INCREASES (HR 11380)					

APPROPRIATIONS -- President has signed Treasury-Post Office bill. Of the remaining 12 major bills three have been passed by both chambers. House has passed an additional seven and reported one. Senate has reported three, passed one.

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HOW HEALTHY IS SMALL BUSINESS?

The 1952 Republican platform pledged to "aid small business in every practicable way." The Democrats in 1952 said, "government's role is to insure that independent business receives equally fair treatment with its competitors." Four years after these promises were made,

- What is the state of small business?
- What is the government doing to help the small businessman?

What Is Small Business?

Congress in the Small Business Act of 1953 (PL 163, 83rd Congress) said "a small business concern shall be deemed to be one which is independently owned and operated and which is not dominant in its field of operations." It said other criteria might be applied "in making a detailed definition." (1953 Almanac, p. 428)

The Small Business Administration uses multiple criteria for determining if a business is small. Any firm with 500 or fewer employees is qualified for help from SBA in obtaining government contracts. For loan purposes, any manufacturer with fewer than 250 employees automatically is considered small; any one with more than 1,000 employees is considered large; in between those two figures, the classification depends on the type of industry. For non-manufacturing businesses, the classification depends on the amount of sales. Top limits range from \$1 million a year for most retail and service businesses to \$5 million for wholesalers.

In its fifth semiannual report, published March 26, SBA said four million of the estimated 4,225,000 businesses in the United States on June 30, 1955, were small.

State of Small Business

Reliable statistics on small business activity are difficult to obtain. Even when there is agreement on the figures, interpretations differ. Here are some recent judgments:

• Senate Small Business Committee annual report, Jan. 12-- "...the general run of small enterprises are worse off than they were three years ago."

• SBA's semiannual report, March 26 -- "The continued expansion of the national economy was accompanied by further improvement in the status of small business. The improvement in the position of small business which took form in mid-1954 -- after a decline in small business health over several years -- continued throughout the second half of 1955."

• Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) of the Senate Small Business Committee April 18 -- The SBA report "bore little resemblance to the facts of economic life."

• Small Business Administrator Wendell B. Barnes, May 17 interview with Congressional Quarterly -- "Small

business activity declined every year since 1947 except for the two-year period of the Korean war. It reached a low in late 1953 or early 1954 and the trend has since been upward. At present the small businesses are worse off than they were in 1947 or 1948 or the Korean war period, but better off than they were in 1952 or 1953. There is still a large gap between big and little firms but our hope is we can narrow the gap and continue the upward trend. Anyone who takes the view there is a crisis that is desperate is not going to convince his listeners among the small business audience. We've been in a boom economy and small business has shared the prosperity."

• Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) of the House Select Committee on Small Business, May 15 interview with Congressional Quarterly -- "The small business situation is bad and it's going to get worse. The big get bigger and the small go out of business."

The basic measures of the state of small business are: the number of business organizations; the rate of business failures; the sales and profit rates of big and small businesses; small business's share of defense contracts.

Number of Businesses

The first index used is the number of business organizations. These figures are SBA's:

Year	Number	Change From Previous Year
1947	3,783,200	
1948	3,948,400	+165,000
1949	4,000,000	+ 51,600
1950	4,050,700	+ 50,700
1951	4,108,500	+ 57,800
1952	4,167,400	+ 58,900
1953	4,212,400	+ 45,000
1954	4,196,700	- 15,700
1955	4,225,000	+ 28,300

• COMMENTS: SBA economists say there was one business for every 39 persons in the United States in 1955, compared to an average of one business for every 41 residents in the period 1929-1955. They say this indicates the business population has more than kept pace with the growth of the country.

Chairman Wayne Morse (D Ore.) of the Senate Banking and Currency Small Business Subcommittee April 12 -- "The sharp drop in the increase of operating businesses experienced in 1953 and 1954 is completely inconsistent with the needs of an expanding competitive economy."

Business Failures

The second index used is the number and rate of business failures. This information is based on Dun and Bradstreet financial reporting service figures, covering

about two-thirds of U.S. firms. The rate referred to in the table below is based on the number of businesses covered by the Dun and Bradstreet report, not all the businesses in the nation. Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) Jan. 18 said, "Naturally we would expect a higher rate of failures among those firms which are not listed and rated by Dun and Bradstreet than among those which Dun and Bradstreet does rate."

NUMBER AND RATE OF FAILURES REPORTED
By Dun and Bradstreet

Year	Number	Rate Per 10,000 Businesses
1947	3,474	14
1948	5,250	20
1949	9,246	34
1950	9,162	34
1951	8,058	33
1952	7,611	29
1953	8,862	33
1954	11,086	42
1955	10,969	42
1956*	12,340	45

*1956 figures are based on data through May 10. There were 4,814 failures reported, compared to 4,278 for the same period of 1955.

• COMMENTS: SBA report March 26 -- "Throughout most of 1954, the trend of business failures was visibly downward and in 1955 business failures were slightly below 1954.... Actually, failures in 1954 and 1955 have been low in relation both to the annual average number and rate of failures. For the period 1900-55, the average number was 13,612 and the rate was 70 per 10,000 business enterprises.... A normal year for the purpose of considering business failures would be one in which the country was neither at war nor reconverting from war. On that basis, the rate of business failures during 1954 and 1955 is the lowest ever occurring since records have been kept in this country during a normal year."

Rep. Roosevelt (D Calif.) Jan. 18 -- "The SBA had to go pretty far back into ancient history in order to find a normal year. On SBA's same basis of computation, business failures averaged only 20 for each 10,000 of operating firms in the 10 years before the Administration took office. In fact, failures...in 1955 were greater than the average for the 20 years beginning with 1933 -- which includes the depression years."

SBA Administrator Barnes May 17 -- "It is characteristic of small business that there will always be trouble spots in some areas. The scrapiron people were in trouble 18 months ago. Now they're on top of the world and the foundry people are knocking on the door for help. Right now, the failures are largely among home construction, auto dealers, suppliers and other retailers. But every time we look at the figures on failures, it's a different group that's involved."

Sales and Earnings

The third index used is the share of sales and earnings that go to small businesses. This data is based on reports of manufacturing corporations collected by the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission. The firms included in this study

represent only about 3 percent of the total business population. The share of total net sales made by businesses with assets under \$1 million:

Year	Percent
1947	18.9%
1948	17.8
1949	17.3
1950	16.9
1951	16.2
1952	15.5
1953	13.7
1954	13.6
1955	13.0

SOURCE: SENATE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

The table below shows the comparative rates of earnings after taxes of large and small manufacturing corporations. Earnings are expressed as a percentage of stockholders' equity, a standard method of computing the profitability of a business:

Year	Assets Under \$1 Million	Assets Over \$1 Million
1947	16.3%	15.5%
1948	12.6	16.3
1949	7.0	10.6
1950	12.5	15.7
1951	9.0	12.5
1952	7.9	10.6
1953	7.1	10.8
1954	5.4	10.3
1955	7.5	13.0

SOURCE: SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

• COMMENTS: SBA report March 26 -- "The improvement in the financial position of small business which became evident in 1954 continued through 1955.... Quarterly earnings of United States manufacturing corporations increased steadily.... There was sharp improvement in small firms' earnings both before and after taxes. For the four quarters ending with the third quarter 1955...small corporations' earnings after taxes increased to \$627 million from \$442 million. Net sales of smaller manufacturing corporations...continued their recovery during 1955. During the second and third quarters of the year, net sales of these firms were \$18,123,000,000 compared with \$16,813,000,000 in the corresponding quarters of 1954."

Senate Small Business Committee report Jan. 12 -- "There is an ominous significance in an economic atmosphere which makes it possible for the nation's mammoth corporations to reap record profits while the general run of small enterprises are worse off than they were three years ago."

Barnes May 17 -- "You can't compare earnings of small businesses with those of General Motors. The owners of small corporations often take big salaries to cut down corporate profits and avoid double taxation."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) April 12 -- "The big business bias in the indices of net sales of U.S. manufacturing corporations has increased alarmingly in recent years."

Rep. R. Walter Riehlman (R N.Y.) May 9 -- "I readily admit the level of earnings of small corporations

is still far below peaks achieved during the expanded production of the Korean emergency. I do insist, however, that the decline in earnings experienced since that time was arrested in mid-1954 and that earnings are now definitely on the upswing."

Rep. Roosevelt (D Calif.) Jan. 18 -- "These figures hardly suggest any decline in the competitive position of small business before the present Administration took over, but they do suggest a drastic decline in the competitive position of small business since this Administration took over."

Defense Contracts

The fourth index used is the share of defense contracts that small business holds. The Small Business Act of 1953 said "a fair proportion of the total purchases and contracts for supplies and services for the government (should) be placed with small business enterprises." Available figures on defense procurement go back to July 1, 1950. The amount of net military procurement prime contracts for work in the United States and the small business share in billions:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Contracts</u>	<u>Small Business Contracts</u>	<u>Small Business Share</u>
1951	\$30.8	\$6.4	20.9%
1952	41.2	7.1	17.1
1953	28.4	4.6	16.2
1954	11.6	2.9	25.1
1955	14.8	3.2	21.8
1956*	7.0	1.4	19.8

*First half.

SOURCE: SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

• **COMMENTS:** Rep. Riehlman (R N.Y.) May 9 -- "For the three most recent fiscal years under a Democratic Administration we find an average of 18 percent of the total procurement dollar going to small business. For the fiscal years 1954 and 1955, under a Republican Administration, small business received an average of almost 24 percent."

Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) Jan. 18 -- "The Department of Defense has conveniently defined a fair proportion...as whatever small business can get, provided they are given an equitable opportunity to compete. But small firms are not given a good chance. So, when the contracts are awarded on a negotiated basis this method cuts out the small man."

Small Business Problems

SBA's March 26 report said of small business problems: "Foremost...is the squeeze on some raw materials resulting from the high level of economic activity... They (small businessmen) complain also of higher prices...which they are unable to absorb...lack of subcontracting opportunities...competition from imports and lack of foreign trade opportunities and inability to compete with larger firms for skilled professional help."

A growing problem is the shortage of credit. SBA Administrator Barnes April 18 said, "Financing available to small concerns is substantially below the amounts needed." Sen. Sparkman (D Ala.) May 11 said, "The credit squeeze on small business is more alarming than it has been since the 1929-30 depression."

Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) April 25 put into the Congressional Record a study of credit availability published the previous day by the Standard Factors Corp. based on a survey of 727 manufacturers and 127 banks in all parts of the country. It said:

"The tightening of the money supply has not affected all businesses in the same fashion.... In April, 1955, 89 percent of the companies were regular borrowers from commercial banks. Today, only 53 percent have bank lines.... In terms of net worth, here is a breakdown of the experience:

<u>Companies Net Worth</u>	<u>% With Bank Lines March, 1955</u>	<u>% With Bank Lines March, 1956</u>
\$5,000 to \$25,000	53%	18%
\$25,000 to \$100,000	82	44
\$100,000 to \$500,000	94	79
\$500,000 to \$1 million	99	98
\$1 million to \$2.5 million	99	98
Over \$2.5 million	99	99

"These lines were used to discount bills, carry inventories for processing or for sale, to take care of payrolls or current operating bills until payment had been received from sales.... Loss of bank lines often puts the smaller businessman at a fatal disadvantage."

Barnes May 17 said: "Federal Reserve Board actions have restricted credit, but that is not an Eisenhower Administration policy. The FRB actions are independent; they don't receive directions from the Administration. No one has directed me at any time to be restrictive in any way in our loan policy."

Small Business Administration

Legislative Background -- Congress in 1953 set up the Small Business Administration to "aid, counsel, assist and protect...the interests of small business concerns in order to preserve free competitive enterprise.... (and to) assist victims of floods or other catastrophes." SBA was the successor to the 20-year-old Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the four-year-old Small Defense Plants Administration. It was authorized to make loans to small businesses and to victims of natural disasters, assist small business to procure government contracts and to aid small firms in other ways. The SBA was created July 30, 1953, for an initial two-year period. It was given a second two-year term August 9, 1955, with somewhat broader authority in the loan and procurement fields. (1953 Almanac, p. 428; 1955 Almanac, p. 468)

Funds -- Congress has authorized a \$275 million revolving fund for SBA loans; a similar amount has been authorized for its other activities. Appropriations for the loan funds have totaled \$125 million. The budget request for fiscal 1957 is \$50 million. SBA has requested \$7 million to administer its program for fiscal 1957. Only \$1,890,000 of this would be direct appropriations; the rest would be drawn from various funds allocated the agency.

Staff -- SBA has about 800 employees in its Washington headquarters and 37 regional and branch offices. The Administrator is Wendell B. Barnes, 46, a Tulsa, Okla., Republican. Barnes' family has banking interests in

Oklahoma. He was an attorney specializing in government contract negotiation and managed home construction and oil well drilling businesses. He was a member of the Oklahoma House of Representatives for two years. Barnes was general counsel of SBA before being appointed administrator Feb. 2, 1954.

Activity -- Barnes May 14 reported the pace of SBA activity was increasing. He said the increase was caused by heightened demand for both business loans and "an increase in disaster loan applications as a result of the recent tornadoes and the unprecedented New England... and West Coast floods last year." SBA asked for additional 1956 funds in March. The bill was delayed and on April 11 it discontinued approving business loans and considered only the most urgent disaster cases. Congress cleared the supplemental funds for the balance of this fiscal year May 16 and the agency is again able to make business loans. (Weekly Report, p. 574)

Disaster Loans

SBA disaster loans are made on uninsured losses to homes and businesses from natural catastrophes. The maximum term is 10 years and the interest is 3 percent. The table shows SBA disaster loan activity through March 31, 1956, in thousands of dollars:

	Number	Amount
Applications Received	5,079	\$78,338
Applications Withdrawn	380	4,544
Net Available for Consideration	4,699	\$73,794
Applications Declined	476	10,135
Loans Approved*	4,025	47,234
Reduction in approved amount from amount requested	--	6,581
Applications pending	191	5,538

*Excludes 7 loans amounting to \$4,306,000 processed under Section 302 of the Defense Production Act.
(For disaster loans by states, see Page 596)

Of the applications available for consideration, 85.7 percent were approved, 10.1 percent declined and 4.2 percent are pending. In dollar terms, 69.8 percent of the requests were filled and another 7.5 percent are pending.

SBA set up offices in stricken areas during last year's floods. The Senate Small Business Committee Jan. 12 said SBA's work in this field was "spectacular" and said "it is appropriate to congratulate the agency for its willingness to take the immediate action it did."

Business Loans

General Authority -- The Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, authorized SBA to make loans to businesses "to finance plant construction, conversion or expansion... to finance the acquisition of equipment... or to supply such concerns with working capital...." The amount that may be loaned to an individual business is \$250,000; the maximum rate of interest is 6 percent; the maximum term is 10 years, except in special cases.

Types of Loans -- SBA makes loans directly to businesses and also makes loans in participation with private banks. Some of the participation loans are immediate and others deferred; the former require immediate disbursement of federal funds; the latter do not.

The law provides no SBA loan shall be made unless it is shown that funds cannot be obtained from private sources. It also requires the loans to be made on a participation basis whenever possible, with a deferred commitment by SBA being preferable to an immediate commitment. The table shows the number and amount of each of the three types of loans through March 31, 1956, in thousands of dollars:

	Number	Gross Amount	SBA Share
Direct Loans	919	\$38,159	\$38,159
Participation Loans	1,870	97,062	74,427
Deferred	1,182	60,805	45,445
Immediate	688	36,257	28,982
TOTAL	2,789	\$135,221	\$112,586

New Program -- Late in 1955 SBA instituted a new form of participation loan called the Limited Loan Program. The SBA March 26 report said it "is designed especially to assist small retailers, wholesale distributors and service establishments.... Under this plan, the SBA will participate with a bank... up to a maximum of \$15,000 or 75 percent of the total amount of the loan, whichever is the lesser." The maximum term on these loans is five years; the maximum interest, 6 percent. SBA believes that "through this program banks will be able to meet the financial needs of a considerably greater number of small business concerns than has heretofore been possible."

Applications and Loans -- The chart below shows SBA business loan activity through March 31, 1956, in thousands of dollars:

	Number	Amount
Applications Received	8,273	\$455,641
Applications Withdrawn	1,212	68,139
Net Available for Consideration	7,061	\$387,502
Applications Declined	3,792	\$215,494
Loans Approved	2,789	135,221
Loans Canceled After Approval	511	25,495
Net Loans Approved	2,278	\$109,726
Applications Pending	480	25,150
Loans Disbursed	1,743	\$ 82,015

(For business loans by states, see Page 596)

Of the number of loans available for consideration, 45.9 percent were declined; 39.5 percent were approved but 7.2 percent were canceled after approval, leaving a net of 32.3 percent with final approval; 6.8 percent are pending. In dollar terms, 55.6 percent of the funds applied for were declined; 34.9 percent were approved but 6.6 percent were later canceled, leaving a net of 28.3 percent with final approval; 6.5 percent of the money is tied up in pending applications.

Repayments and Defaults -- Small Business Administrator Wendell B. Barnes May 14 said: "Delinquencies and losses have been held to a low level. Of the 1,743 business loans disbursed through March 31, 1956, 159 have been paid in full; 29 loans are in liquidation and 37 loans are delinquent over 60 days. The actual loss to be sustained on loans in liquidation... will not exceed \$500,000 and probably will be considerably less."

The Loan Policy Board -- The Small Business Act of 1953 created the Loan Policy Board to "establish general policies...which shall govern the granting and denial of applications for financial assistance...." Its members are the Small Business Administrator and the Secretaries of Treasury and Commerce or their designees. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Laurence B. Robbins and Assistant Secretary of Commerce Frederick Henry Mueller have represented their departments on the Loan Policy Board.

Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) May 15 -- "The board is no good. The surgeons who are wielding the knife want to kill the patient. Barnes is a captive of the other two members."

Barnes May 17 -- "I don't think that's true at all. Most of the alterations in policy have been recommended by me. With few exceptions, and then on minor matters, the board has accepted my suggestions. My colleagues are agreeable, helpful and experienced men. There have been no substantial differences among us."

Loan Policy -- The Small Business Act of 1953 said, "All loans made shall be of such sound value or so secured as reasonably to assure repayment."

SBA's March 26 report -- "The agency applies the most liberal interpretation of these policies and requirements possible, consistent with sound credit principles, but at the same time is fully aware of its responsibility to protect government funds."

Senate Small Business Committee's Jan. 12 report -- "The Administrator was cautioned...while SBA was to protect the interests of the public in assessing the loan applications, it was also expected to be courageous enough to make loans which private institutions had declined.... Your committee is still unable to make any sort of a final determination whether SBA is being too strict or too lenient in its lending policy."

Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) Jan. 18 -- "The Small Business Committee has received a great number of complaints along the following lines: Delays in processing applications; sending applications back requiring voluminous information...; security requirements so high that an applicant able to meet the requirements would not need SBA assistance...; delays in making disbursement on the loan long after all conditions...have been met.... It is a disgrace."

Rep. R. Walter Riehlman (R N.Y.) May 9 -- "The SBA lending program is designed to supplement the lending of private financial institutions and not take their place as some of our friends in the opposite party seem to think should be done.... Any firm which has been unable to get private financing but which can offer collateral and show that there is a good chance of repayment, as is required by law, can get a loan.... It is the policy of SBA not to refuse an application from any applicant...SBA now requires processing of applications within 21 calendar days.... SBA does not impose terms and conditions which are not considered absolutely necessary to making a loan to meet the criteria established by Congress."

Barnes May 17 -- "This is not a partisan question. Both parties would say don't compete with banks; don't subsidize inferior management; don't bail a lender out of a poor private loan. Our standards have not changed, but as credit has tightened, more good applications have come in -- good loans banks could not make. As a consequence our approval ratio has risen from 35 to 60 percent."

Interest Rates -- Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) Jan. 18 -- "The 1955 law said business loans shall bear interest at the rate prevailing in the area where the money loaned is to be used...but shall not exceed 6 percent.... Notwithstanding this specific language, they (the loan policy board) issued an order that all rates of interest should be 6 percent, not less."

Barnes May 17 -- "On direct loans we have set a flat 6 percent rate. The first reason is, if you varied the rate and charged more in one area than another, you would be discriminating against the area in which you charged the higher rate. Second, I know of no way to determine the rate prevailing in an area for the type of loans we make. On bank participation loans, the bank fixes the rate between 5 and 6 percent and we agree to it if it's reasonable."

Procurement and Technical Assistance

SBA programs include:

"Joint determinations" with the government agencies on specific purchases to be set aside for exclusive award to small business concerns. Through March, \$914.7 million of military purchases had been reserved for small business bidding.

Certifying the competency of small businesses to perform defense work. These certifications are binding on procurement officers.

Counseling small business on financial problems, selling to the government, production and managerial problems.

Helping small firms obtain scarce materials and equipment.

Making available technical and scientific data.

• **COMMENTS --** Senate Small Business Committee's Jan. 12 report -- "In the field of procurement, the SBA has refused to utilize one of its strongest tools. Congress has given it the power to take prime contracts from government procuring officers and to provide for their completion by letting subcontracts to business firms."

Barnes May 17 -- "It is a good standby power for wartime use and we have been able to use it as leverage to obtain defense contracts for small business. But we feel we can accomplish the same thing in other ways, particularly by the joint determination set asides program. The previous experience with prime contracts was not good; there were losses on a number of contracts. It is costly for the government, since it requires double administration."

Lobby Opinions

Only two small business organizations claiming national membership have lobby representatives in Washington -- the National Federation of Independent Business, with 102,000 members, and the National Small Business Men's Association, with 10,000 members. George J. Burger, vice president of NFIB, May 17 said, "SBA operations are far in advance of last year." K. Blyth Emmons, Washington representative of NSBMA, May 17 said, "SBA has done a commendable job. We would recommend a review of the loan phase of SBA over and above the disaster loan element."

MAJORITY LEADER'S CAREER, POLICIES EXAMINED

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) became the center of southern and some far western Democratic Presidential convention delegate strength after winning control of the Texas delegation to the Presidential nominating convention. (Weekly Report, p. 549)

- What is Johnson's background?
- What is his record in Congress and stands on issues?

Background

Lyndon Baines Johnson was born near Stonewall, Texas, Aug. 27, 1908. He received a B.S. degree from the Southwest State Teachers College, Texas, in 1930, taught in Houston public schools from 1930-32, and attended Georgetown University law school, Washington, D.C., in 1935. He is married to the former Claudia Alta (Lady Bird) Taylor, and they have two daughters, Lynda Bird and Lucy Baines.

From 1932-35 Johnson was secretary to former Rep. Richard M. Kleberg. He was elected speaker of an organization of Congressional secretaries known as "Little Congress," that held sessions and considered legislation, patterned after the regular Congress.

In 1935 Johnson was appointed Texas state director of the National Youth Administration, serving until 1937. In 1937, running on a New Deal platform, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Rep. James P. Buchanan (1913-37) from Texas' 10th District. He was reelected as Representative to the four successive Congresses.

He served on the House Naval Affairs Committee. During World War II, Johnson, commissioned a lieutenant commander, served seven months as the special emissary of President Roosevelt to Australia and New Zealand.

In 1941 Johnson ran for the Democratic Senate nomination against W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel. Although endorsed by President Roosevelt, Johnson lost by 1,311 votes. He again tried for the Democratic Senate nomination in 1948, beating ex-Gov. Coke Stevenson, by an 87-vote margin and earning the nickname "Landslide Lyndon."

Johnson proposed establishment of the Senate Preparedness Investigating Committee and was appointed chairman. In 1951 he became Democratic party whip, and in 1953 was elected Democratic floor leader, a post in which he has gained a reputation as a moderate and conciliator of divergent Democratic views.

Johnson was hospitalized July 2, 1955, after suffering a heart attack. He was discharged from the hospital Aug. 8 and resumed Senate floor leadership when Congress reconvened.

'Program with a Heart'

Johnson Nov. 21, 1955, proposed a 13-point legislative "program with a heart" in a speech at Whitney, Texas. The program:

1. Reduce social security age limit for women, extend coverage to most self-employed groups.
2. Revise taxes to benefit low-income groups.
3. Aid medical research, include larger grants for hospital construction.
4. Authorize a school construction program.
5. Authorize a public roads program.
6. Restore 90 percent of parity farm price supports, extend the price support program to other products.
7. Free independent natural gas producers from federal control and provide consumers with protection against rising prices.
8. Provide a housing program aimed at families wanting to build or rent.
9. Provide a water resources program, including "a higher dam" at Hells Canyon and a New England development project.
10. Set up a "depressed areas" unemployment program.
11. Amend immigration and naturalization laws to insure their "fairness."
12. Amend the Constitution to eliminate poll taxes.
13. Provide disaster insurance.

Support

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) March 7 suggested Johnson be chosen as Texas' favorite son to the Democratic national convention. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), a leader of the South, March 12 said if Johnson would run, "I will support him 100 percent."

Johnson April 10 said if the majority of Texas Democratic delegates decided to place his name in nomination he would be "deeply honored." He said he made it clear to leaders of other state delegations "I am seeking none of their delegates. I will have no part of any move that can create tensions and turmoil in our party."

Gov. Allan Shivers (D Texas) said the proposal to have Johnson control the state delegation was "cynical and calculated." Shivers supported President Eisenhower in the 1952 campaign and led Texas into the Republican column in the election. Shivers March 25 said Gov. Frank Lausche (D Ohio) was the only Democrat acceptable to him as a Presidential candidate.

With the aid of Rayburn, Johnson won control of the Texas delegation May 5. Sen. Johnson was conceded victory in 187 of 254 counties. Winner of the county battles picked the delegates to the national convention, the delegation chairman and a "possible favorite son." Johnson was selected as the delegation chairman and his name was to be placed in nomination as a favorite son.

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) April 21 said Johnson was a man of "Presidential stature." Gov. Ed C. Johnson (D Colo.), a former Senator (1937-55), wired Johnson April 24 "I regard you as the foremost political leader of the Democratic party today."

On April 26, Johnson received a physical examination at Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital and was pronounced in good condition.

Voting Record

Congressional Quarterly's statistics show how often Johnson voted in Congress with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of the Republicans (Party Unity); how often he voted with the majority of his party when it voted the same way as the majority of Republicans (Bipartisan Support) and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record). The Eisenhower Support Score shows how often Johnson voted in agreement with President Eisenhower's position on Eisenhower-issue roll-call votes.

	<u>PARTY UNITY</u>	<u>BIP SUPPORT</u>	<u>ON THE RECORD</u>
79th Congress (1945-46)	90%	88%	76%
80th Congress (1947-48)	95	93	57
81st Congress (1949-50)	90	84	91
82nd Congress (1951-52)	93	91	96
83rd Congress* (1953-54)	74	90	98
84th Congress (1955)	65	48	97

EISENHOWER SUPPORT, OPPOSITION

	<u>% SUPPORT</u>	<u>% OPPOSITION</u>
83rd Congress (1953-54)	55%	44%
84th Congress (1955)	37	21

*Does not include McCarthy censure session in 1954.

Following is a compilation of Johnson's stands as expressed by his votes and speeches on major topics.

Agriculture

"...the farmer gets very few...of the dollars we pay for food. Our...economy is all tied together. What hurts the small businessman in Los Angeles eventually is bound to hurt the farmer in Iowa. Since 1952...the entire national income has gone up. But...the income of the farmer has gone down 26 percent. The farmer's income must be bolstered, not only for the farmer's sake, but for your sake. Otherwise, we may spin into another depression.

"...Congress does not say the farmer must get a fair price for his crops. All it says is that the farmer should get 90 percent of that fair price. Is this unreasonable?

"We Democrats feel the price-support program should be consistent. It should enable the farmer to plan his operations in election and nonelection years alike." April 23, 1956.

1954 -- Flexible farm price supports. Agreed to, 49-44 (D 10-35; R 39-8). Johnson AGAINST.

1953 -- Cut soil conservation program. Rejected, 22-51 (D 6-32; R 16-19). Johnson AGAINST.

1950 -- Increase Commodity Credit Corp. borrowing authority. Agreed to, 35-35 (D 35-3; R 0-32). (Tie vote broken by "yea" vote of Vice President) Johnson FOR.

1949 -- Peg farm price supports at 90 percent of parity. Rejected, 26-45 (D 18-23; R 8-22). Johnson FOR.

Business and Industry

"I have never questioned the patriotism or integrity of my friends who subscribe to another political faith. But even the most rock-ribbed Republican will admit that his party responds a little faster to the fat cats than to the folks.

"...ours is the party...that is concerned with 160 million Americans." Nov. 21, 1955.

1955 -- President's highway program. Rejected, 31-60 (D 1-47; R 30-13). Johnson AGAINST.

1953 -- Limit sales of U.S. rubber plants. Rejected, 34-45 (D 30-8; R 3-37). Johnson FOR.

1953 -- State title to tidelands. Agreed to, 56-35 (D 21-25; R 35-9). Johnson FOR.

1950 -- Natural gas bill. Passed, 44-38 (D 28-16; R 16-22). Johnson FOR.

1950 -- Legalize basing points. Agreed to, 43-27 (D 13-25; R 30-2). Johnson AGAINST.

Foreign Policy

The proposed legislative program included: Amendments to the Immigration and Naturalization laws to insure that they are fair and just."

1955 -- Reciprocal trade extension. Passed, 75-13 (D 37-6; R 38-7). Johnson FOR.

1955 -- Place part of foreign economic aid on loan basis. Rejected, 33-50 (D 11-29; R 22-21). Johnson AGAINST.

1955 -- Increase foreign military aid \$420 million. Adopted, 50-38 (D 21-23; R 29-15). Johnson FOR.

1954 -- Limit treaty powers. Rejected, 60-31 (D 28-16; R 32-14). (Two thirds vote or 61 "yeas" required) Johnson FOR.

1954 -- Three-year reciprocal trade extension. Rejected, 32-45 (D 32-6; R 0-39). Johnson FOR.

1953 -- Refugee relief. Passed, 63-30 (D 24-22; R 38-8). Johnson FOR.

1952 -- McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Passed, 57-26 (D 25-18; R 32-8). Johnson FOR.

1951 -- Cut European economic aid. Agreed to, 36-34 (D 10-29; R 26-5). Johnson AGAINST.

1950 -- Shelve Point IV aid to underdeveloped areas. Rejected, 33-41 (D 5-36; R 28-5). Johnson AGAINST.

1949 -- Military aid to NATO. Passed, 55-24 (D 36-10; R 19-14). Johnson FOR.

1949 -- North Atlantic Pact. Adopted, 82-13 (D 50-2; R 32-11). Johnson FOR.

1949 -- Extend trade agreements without "peril points." Passed, 62-19 (D 47-1; R 15-18). Johnson FOR.

1949 -- Korea aid. Passed, 48-13 (D 27-7; R 21-6). Johnson FOR.

1948 -- European recovery plan. Passed, 329-74 (D 158-11; R 171-61). Johnson FOR.

1947 -- Greek-Turkish aid. Passed 287-108 (D 160-13; R 127-94). Johnson FOR.

1946 -- British loan. Passed, 219-155 (D 157-32; R 61-122). Johnson FOR.

Defense

"There are some who insist we cannot afford the kind of defense program that will guarantee our survival. I am no economist -- no expert in fiscal policy. But I do know one thing we cannot afford, that is a defense program that is inadequate -- a defense program too small to safeguard our liberties.

"...Furthermore there is only one yardstick by which the size of our defense program should be measured. It should be no smaller than the force needed to defend our lives and our liberties. Anything smaller is waste -- tragic waste we cannot afford." March 16, 1953.

1954 -- Increase defense appropriation. Rejected, 38-50 (D 37-10; R 1-40). Johnson FOR.

1953 -- Increase Air Force funds. Rejected, 38-55 (D 37-9; R 0-46). Johnson FOR.

1951 -- Kill Universal Military Training. Rejected, 20-68 (D 2-44; R 18-24). Johnson AGAINST.

1948 -- Peacetime military draft. Passed, 282-131 (D 144-31; R 138-98). Johnson FOR.

Health, Education and Welfare

Johnson's proposed legislative program provided for "A social security bill reducing the age limit for women and extending coverage to most self-employed groups. (2) A health program to aid medical research and to include larger grants for hospital construction, at least to the level authorized under the original Hill-Burton Act. (3) A school construction program to meet the needs of our children. (4) A housing program designed for America's families who are yearning to build or rent dwellings they can afford."

1954 -- Public housing -- cut to 35,000 units annually. Agreed to, 66-16 (D 28-13; R 38-2). Johnson FOR.

1953 -- Revenue from continental shelf leases to go to national defense during an emergency, but thereafter as educational grants-in-aid. Agreed to, 45-37 (D 34-7; R 11-30). Johnson FOR.

1950 -- Increase social security base to \$4,200. Rejected, 36-45 (D 27-18; R 9-27). Johnson FOR.

1950 -- Bar direct loans to housing cooperatives. Agreed to, 43-38 (D 13-32; R 30-6). Johnson AGAINST.

1949 -- Five-year housing program. Passed, 57-13 (D 33-2; R 24-11). Johnson FOR.

1949 -- Federal aid to education. Passed, 58-15 (D 36-3; R 22-12). Johnson FOR.

1946 -- Permanent school lunch program. Passed, 276-101 (D 164-45; R 110-56). Johnson FOR.

Internal Security, Civil Rights

Johnson's 13-point legislative program included "a Constitutional amendment eliminating the poll tax."

1954 -- McCarthy censure resolution. Adopted, 67-22 (D 44-0; R 22-22). Johnson FOR.

1950 -- Internal Security Act. Passed, 57-10 (D 26-10; R 31-0). Johnson FOR.

1947 -- Anti-poll tax bill. Passed, 290-112 (D 73-98; R 216-14). Johnson AGAINST.

Labor

1954 -- Increase amount, duration of unemployment compensation. Rejected, 30-56 (D 26-14; R 3-42). Johnson AGAINST.

1954 -- Kill Taft-Hartley revision. Agreed to, 50-42 (D 46-0; R 3-42). Johnson FOR.

1952 -- Invoke injunction in steel strike. Agreed to, 49-30 (D 18-27; R 31-3). Johnson FOR.

1947 -- Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Act. Veto overridden, 331-83 (D 106-71; R 225-11). Johnson FOR.

1946 -- Anti-strike bills. Passed, 258-155 (D 100-120; R 149-33). Johnson FOR.

1945 -- Full employment. Passed, 255-126 (D 195-21; R 58-105). Johnson FOR.

Power and Conservation

The "program with a heart" provided for: (1) "Disaster insurance to protect our people from the ravages of nature. (2) A water resources program with specific consideration to a higher dam at Hell's Canyon; the Fryngpan-Arkansas project; Niagara development; the Upper Colorado basin project; the Washita-Oklahoma project; the Ventura, Calif. project; the Passamaquoddy tidal survey project; a New England development project."

1955 -- Reclamation -- Upper Colorado storage project. Passed, 58-23 (D 31-15; R 27-8). Johnson FOR.

1954 -- St. Lawrence Seaway. Passed, 51-33 (D 25-18; R 25-15). Johnson AGAINST.

1954 -- Extend public preference to atomic energy. Agreed to, 45-41 (D 38-6; R 6-35). Johnson FOR.

1952 -- Cut TVA funds. Rejected, 31-36 (D 6-30; R 25-6). Johnson AGAINST.

1950 -- River harbor, flood control program. Agreed to, 44-24 (D 28-6; R 16-18). Johnson FOR.

1948 -- TVA steam plant. Rejected, 152-192 (D 134-5; R 16-187). Johnson FOR.

Taxes and Economic Policy

The proposed legislative program included: (1) "A tax revision to benefit the low-income groups probably along the line of...increasing exemptions. (2) A public roads program.... The question of taxes to pay for highway programs is part of the general tax program -- and I hope it can be handled separately. (3) A program to relieve critical depressed areas on the basis of federal and state cooperation, including tax measures to encourage industry; additional public works; supplementary unemployment insurance; and surplus food grants."

1955 -- Democratic \$20 income tax cut. Rejected, 44-50 (D 43-5; R 1-45). Johnson FOR.

1954 -- Increase income tax exemption \$100. Rejected, 46-49 (D 43-4; R 2-45). Johnson FOR.

1952 -- End wage and price controls. Rejected, 18-52 (D 2-40; R 16-12). Johnson AGAINST.

1951 -- Wartime general tax increase. Passed, 57-19 (D 38-5; R 19-14). Johnson FOR.

1950 -- Across-the-board cut in federal spending. Agreed to, 55-31 (D 19-29; R 36-2). Johnson FOR.

1948 -- GOP income tax reduction. Passed, 311-88 (D 82-84; R 229-2). Johnson AGAINST.

FOUR MIDWEST SENATE SEATS PIVOTAL

The outcome of four 1956 Senate contests in Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Colorado likely will go a long way toward determining control of the Senate in 1957. Of the eight Senate seats at stake in the 11 western states, these four are considered pivotal. Democrats now hold Senate seats up for election in Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Arizona. Republicans regard their chances as good to pick up all but Arizona. Republicans hold Senate seats up for election in Colorado, California, Idaho and Utah. Democrats regard their chances as excellent to pick up Colorado, and fair to pick up the other three. There are no Senate seats up this year in Wyoming, New Mexico or Montana.

Also important in the West in the 1956 election will be gubernatorial contests in seven states. Seven states have Senators of one party and governors of the opposite party: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon. Governors' seats held by Republicans are at stake this year in Montana, Utah, Washington and Oregon. Democrats say they might pick up all four. Democratic governorships are at stake in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Republican chances are considered good to pick up Colorado and New Mexico, fair in Arizona.

Currently 37 Republicans and 20 Democrats hold the 57 House seats in the West. Neither party expects much change in this lineup as a result of the 1956 election. In the West, where many districts are large in area, it is hard to unseat incumbents. The West supported the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1952, giving all its 79 electoral votes to the GOP Presidential ticket. Republicans say their ticket will repeat this performance in November.

Past Voting Patterns

In recent elections the West has fluctuated between the parties. In 1944 the Democratic Presidential ticket handily carried the Mountain West and Pacific Coast. Nine of the 11 western states went Democratic; only Colorado and Wyoming went Republican. In 1948 the Democratic ticket overwhelmed the Dewey-Warren ticket in the Mountain West, carried the Pacific states by a narrow margin. Oregon was the only western state to go Republican in the 1948 Presidential race. The picture in the West changed sharply by 1952. In the intervening four years the West had shown a sharp Republican shift, particularly in gubernatorial contests.

These GOP governors, particularly Douglas McKay of Oregon, Arthur B. Langlie of Washington, and Dan Thornton of Colorado, supported Gen. Eisenhower for the GOP Presidential nomination. In the November election Mr. Eisenhower, teamed up with Richard M. Nixon of California, swept all 11 western states; captured the majority in major cities.

Congress

The strong two-party lineup of the West shows up particularly in Senate contests for the past four elections. Democratic gains in the West in the 1954 Senate races

enabled the Democrats to regain control of the Senate in the 84th Congress. After the 1952 election, when the West elected five Republicans and three Democrats to the Senate, the Senate membership was 48 Republicans, 47 Democrats and one Independent. After the 1954 election, when the West elected five Democrats and three Republicans to the Senate, membership stood at 48 Democrats, 47 Republicans and one Independent, Wayne Morse of Oregon, who had been elected as a Republican in 1950. Morse became an Independent in 1952, a Democrat in 1955. The Democrats took control of the Senate in 1955 with 49 members, as against 47 GOP members. In the past four Senate contests, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Wyoming have elected members of both parties to the Senate.

The following chart shows results of Senate contests in the 11 western states from 1948-54:

State	1948	1950	1952	1954
	D R	D R	D R	D R
Ariz.		x	x	
Calif.		x	x	x
Colo.	x			x
Idaho	x	x		x
Mont.	x		x	x
Nev.		x	x	x
N.M.	x		x	x
Ore.	x	x		x
Utah		x	x	
Wash.		x	x	
Wyo.	x		x	x

PICKUPS	1948	1950	1952	1954
D: Wyo.				D: Nev.
Idaho				Ore:
		Calif.	Wash.	Wyo.
		Idaho	R: Ariz.	R: Colo.
			Wyo.	

The House

The strength of the two-party system in the West also is borne out by the area's House representation. All states but New Mexico and Wyoming have been represented by both parties in the House in recent years. New Mexico's House delegation currently is Democratic. Wyoming has been electing Republicans to its lone At-Large House seat. In 1948 the Democrats made big inroads on the West, and picked up seven seats in the House, while losing none. Since then Republicans have been gaining over Democrats in the West. But the GOP House gains were due primarily to California redistricting, which favored the GOP, rather than to elections. The West is the most rapidly growing section of the country; its House delegation reflects that growth. In 1950 there were 49 House Members from the 11 western states. Since 1952 there have been 57. Thirty come from California.

The following chart shows the membership of the House by parties in the 11 western states from 1948-54:

State	1948		1950		1952		1954	
	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R
Ariz.	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1
Calif.	10	13	10	13	11	19	11	19
Colo.	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Idaho	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1
Mont.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nev.	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
N.M.	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Ore.	0	4	0	4	0	4	1	3
Utah	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2
Wash.	2	4	2	4	1	6	1	6
Wyo.	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	24	25	22	27	19	38	20	37

Gubernatorial Contests

The strong Republican sweep for President Eisenhower in the West in 1952 was presaged by the 1950 gubernatorial elections. In 1950 eight of the 11 western states elected GOP governors. There were no Democratic pickups to offset Democratic losses. Even Arizona and New Mexico, which traditionally elect Democratic governors, went GOP in 1950. There were GOP holdover governors in Utah and Washington and a Democratic holdover governor in Montana. So by 1951 Montana was the only western state with a Democratic governor, but in 1952 the GOP picked up Montana, making a clean sweep of all western governorships. By 1954 Democrats were fighting their way back, and they took over the governorships of Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico.

The following chart shows results of gubernatorial contests in the 11 western states from 1948-54, and resulting pickups:

State	1948		1950		1952		1954	
	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R
Ariz.	x		x		x		x	
Calif.			x					x
Colo.	x		x		x		x	
Idaho			x					x
Mont.	x				x			
Nev.			x					x
N.M.	x		x		x		x	
Ore.	x		x					x
Utah	x				x			
Wash.	x				x			
Wyo.	*		x					x
PICKUPS	1948		1950		1952		1954	
R: Utah			R: Ariz.		R: Mont.		D: Ariz.	
Wash.			Colo.				Colo.	
Wyo.			Nev.				N.M.	
			N.M.					

* Party switch due to Democratic governor vacating office and GOP secretary of state taking over.

Issues

Major western issues revolve around water and power. The water issue is particularly important in the Southwest; power is particularly important to the Northwest.

West Election Percentages

KEY

Col. 1 -- Incumbent's 1954 winning share of the vote.
Col. 2 -- Winner's share of the 1952 Congressional vote, (t) denotes winner from party (either GOP or Dem.) opposing the current incumbent's party.
Col. 3 -- Eisenhower share of the 1952 Presidential vote.*
Col. 4 -- Winner's share of the 1948 Congressional vote, (t) denotes winner from party (either GOP or Dem.) opposing the incumbent's party.
Col. 5 -- Truman's share of the 1948 Presidential vote. ** (Percentages based on total Dem. and GOP vote, not total vote.)

	1	2	3	4	5
ARIZONA					
1 Rhodes R.	53.1	54.0	60.6	58.4	52.5
2 Udall D.	62.1	56.9	56.2	62.8	57.2
CALIFORNIA ***					
7 Allen R.	53.0	x	52.7	51.4	
6 Baldwin R.	50.9	50.6†	47.3		
2 Engle D.	x	x	57.8		
10 Gubser R.	61.2	59.2	60.8		
14 Hagen D.	65.1	51.0	54.8		
11 Johnson R.	52.6	x	55.5		
4 Mailliard R.	61.2	55.0	61.7		
8 Miller D.	65.4	x	51.8		
3 Moss D.	65.3	50.8	51.4		
29 Phillips R.	57.9	x	64.7		
1 Scudder R.	59.1	x	63.9		
5 Shelley D.	x	x	42.1		
27 Sheppard D.	64.8	55.0	57.0		
12 Sink D.	53.8	x†	49.2		
13 Teague R.	52.5	51.0	61.0	x‡	47.4
28 Utt R.	66.2	63.0	69.1		
30 Wilson R.	60.4	59.6	62.0		
9 Younger R.	54.5	53.1	63.1		
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle D.	70.9	x	44.8		
21 Hiestand R.	58.7	53.6	63.3		
25 Hillings R.	65.2	64.3	65.8	x‡	
20 Hinshaw R.	71.2	x	71.5		
19 Holfield D.	74.8	x	38.6		
22 Holt R.	58.2	60.4	63.2		
18 Hosmer R.	55.0	55.5	58.8		
16 Jackson R.	60.8	59.7	64.6		
17 King D.	60.1	54.6	51.8		
24 Lipscomb R.	56.9	x	60.1		
15 McDonough R.	56.9	x	57.2		
26 Roosevelt D.	60.1	x	39.8		
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall D.	53.5	50.0	64.3	51.9	52.9
3 Chenoweth R.	53.0	57.7	59.0	50.7	56.4
2 Hill R.	55.3	63.1	65.6	51.9	47.7
1 Rogers D.	55.6	50.8	56.5	64.8	54.0
IDAHO					
2 Budge R.	60.8	66.2	68.6	50.7	50.3
1 Pfof D.	54.9	50.3	60.9	51.9	52.9
MONTANA					
2 Fjare R.	50.6	62.0	61.0	51.0	56.1
1 Metcalf D.	56.0	50.3	57.2	67.9	51.8
NEVADA					
AL Young R.	54.5	50.5	61.4	50.6†	51.6
NEW MEXICO					
AL Dempsey D.	59.3	52.0	55.4	58.6	56.8
AL Fernandez D.	58.7	52.3	55.4	58.8	56.8
OREGON					
2 Coon R.	52.6	58.5	62.1	58.2	50.6
4 Ellewirth R.	55.9	66.3	63.9	66.6	43.2
3 Green D.	52.4	54.0†	55.0	55.5†	51.9
1 Norblad R.	63.0	68.0	63.9	63.2	45.9
UTAH					
2 Dawson R.	57.2	52.5	58.2	57.5†	54.8
1 Dixon R.	53.4	60.5	60.1	59.0†	54.1
WASHINGTON					
4 Holmes R.	61.0	67.5	61.4	53.2	52.0
5 Horan R.	58.6	56.0	56.2	54.6	56.5
3 Mack R.	64.9	53.3	53.4	52.1	57.4
AL Magnuson D.	57.6	50.5†	54.3	‡	
1 Pelly R.	52.6	51.4	52.3	50.8†	54.0
6 Tollefson R.	55.2	59.8	50.3	55.1	59.6
2 Westland R.	52.4	54.2	54.5	61.6†	54.0
WYOMING					
AL Thomson R.	56.2	60.1	62.7	51.5	52.2

* Based on data supplied by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

** Based on data supplied by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

*** District 13 unchanged by redistricting.

† Winner from party (either Republican or Democratic) opposing the incumbent's party.

‡ New district.

X No major party opposition.

Both issues have been pointed up by the "partnership" policy developed by the Eisenhower Administration during the stewardship of Douglas McKay as Secretary of Interior. According to McKay, western resources should be developed by federal, state and local governments and by private enterprise as well. The job is too big to be done solely by the federal government, in his view and that of the Administration. Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and other Democrats interpret "partnership" as a "giveaway" of the nation's natural resources to private power companies, leaving the costliest development to the federal government. McKay resigned from the Cabinet April 15 to run against Morse for the Senate. Other issues pertaining to natural resources that will figure in western state-wide and Congressional contests:

- Administration backing of legislation quit-claiming to coastal states the title to submerged lands within their traditional boundaries; President Eisenhower favored the "tidelands oil" bill and signed it into law. Former President Truman had vetoed similar bills in 1946 and 1952. (1953 Almanac, p. 388)

- The Hells Canyon issue, involving a bitter battle between public and private power interests in the Pacific Northwest: Democratic Congressmen, including those from Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho, are sponsoring legislation (S 1333) to authorize a federal "high" dam on the Snake River near the Idaho-Oregon border. In 1953 McKay withdrew the opposition of the Department of Interior to an application by the Idaho Power Co. to build three low-level dams on the Snake. In August, 1955, the Federal Power Commission approved the Idaho Power Co. application. (Weekly Report, p. 218)

Somewhat similar battles over "partnership" vs. federal development have been or are in progress over John Day dam and the Green Peter and Cougar projects in Oregon; Nez Perce, Mountain Sheep and Pleasant Valley projects in Idaho; Yellowtail dam in Montana and the Trinity division of the Central Valley project in California.

- Rural cooperatives, and public power manufacture: Democrats claim the Administration has slowed down loans to rural cooperatives, has drawn power contracts so as to get around the "preference clause" guaranteeing municipalities and rural co-ops priority in the sale of federally generated power and has tightened credit and appropriations for new generation and transmission lines. Republicans say REA loans are at an all-time high and the preference clause is being honored.

- Reclamation development: Democrats claim the Administration has failed to push "new starts," i.e., it has not proposed or backed new reclamation authorizations. Republicans deny the charge, point to the backing President Eisenhower gave the Upper Colorado storage project, second largest reclamation authorization ever to pass Congress, and to the Fryingpan-Arkansas project in Colorado awaiting Congressional action.

- Indian development: Democrats claim the Administration has been cutting back on Indian claims, is attacking the tribal status of Indians, and is not making sufficient progress in Indian health and education. The Administration claims there is, for the first time, a desk for every Indian child who wants to go to school. The GOP adds that Indian health programs are the most comprehensive to date.

- Other resource development: Democrats claim that Administration policies have resulted in "raids" on western timberland, forests, grazing lands, wildlife refuges,

Senate Winning Election Percentages

	1954	1952	1950	1948
ARIZONA				
Hayden (D)*			62.8	
Goldwater (R)		51.3		
CALIFORNIA				
Knowland (R)		‡		
Kuchel (R)*	53.2			
Nixon (R)			59.2	
COLORADO				
Allott (R)	51.3			
Millikin (R)*			53.3	
Johnson (D)				66.8
IDAHO				
Dworshak (R)	62.8		51.9	
Welker (R)*			61.7	
Miller (D)				50.0
MONTANA				
Mansfield (D)		50.7		
Murray (D)	50.4			56.6
NEVADA				
Bible (D)*	58.1			
Malone (R)		51.7		
McCarran (D)			58.0	
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson (D)	57.3			57.4
Chavez (D)		51.1		
OREGON				
† Morse (D)*			74.8	
Neuberger (D)	50.2			
Cordon (R)				60.0
UTAH				
Bennett (R)*			53.9	
Watkins (R)		54.3		
WASHINGTON				
Jackson (D)		56.2		
Magnuson (D)*			53.4	
WYOMING				
O'Mahoney (D)	51.5			
Barrett (R)		51.6		
Hunt (D)				57.1

* Senators whose terms expire in 1957.

† Elected as a Republican in 1950.

‡ No major party opposition.

national parks, and oil shale and helium reserves. McKay has termed such charges "pure political bunk." The Administration claims it has stepped up conservation programs through "Mission 66," to modernize facilities in the national park system by establishing 11 new wildlife refuges and by promulgating regulations to protect wildlife from lessees of public land.

- Natural gas: The bill which would have exempted independent producers and distributors of natural gas from federal regulation had bipartisan backing, and it was not fought as a partisan issue. But some Republicans claim that this was a Democratic "giveaway" since the bill was pushed through the House and Senate by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas). Democrats say that the Administration voiced no objection to the bill. President Eisenhower vetoed the bill because of "reprehensible" lobbying activities associated with it. (Weekly Report, p. 199)

Committee Roundup

In This Section..... (May 18 - 24)

- Administration Backs States Sedition Enforcement.
- Senate Finance Unit Approves Highway Bill.
- Houses Slashes Foreign Aid Program \$1.1 Billion.
- Federal Budgeting, Accounting Reforms Urged.
- Gore Asks Government to Demonstrate Atom Use.

NUCLEAR INSURANCE

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 9701 and HR 9802) to encourage private development of atomic power by setting a statutory limit on liability for atomic accidents and providing government indemnity or reinsurance to supplement private insurance.

TESTIMONY -- May 18 -- Tom Pickett, executive vice president of the National Coal Assn., said the government should insure industry against atomic disasters "only insofar as the actual liabilities exceed the (private) insurance purchased." He said the government insurance should cover only those plants which will produce new information. "The government should not subsidize in any way projects which appear to duplicate each other...nor nuclear power projects which may be constructed after atomic energy is considered to have passed the experimental stage and reached the competitive stage." Pickett added that atomic plants should be located in remote areas to safeguard the public.

H.W. Yount, vice president of Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. and member of the Insurance Executives Study Group on Atomic Energy, said one of the greatest obstacles in front of insuring atomic plants was the uncertainty about damages to persons outside the power plant.

May 21 -- William Webster, president of Yankee Atomic Electric Co. which plans to construct an atomic power plant in Massachusetts, said "solution of the insurance problem will eliminate the only absolute roadblock to Yankee's program."

Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis. -- 1945-47, 1949-51), AFL-CIO legislative representative, said, "The problem that is new in regard to workmen's compensation, disability insurance, medical care and unemployment insurance in this new industry is that exposure to physically harmful radiation can take place and the individual...may not even know it. We recommend, for the protection of the human race as well as the individual workers involved, the establishment of the highest standards of protection -- a shorter work week, longer vacations and rotation of workers from jobs where high levels of exposure are likely.... Each worker should have a copy of his tally sheet regarding his total exposure for life. Existing compensation legislation and restrictive statutes of limitations not designed to deal with this whole problem should be reviewed." He said the safety features of the atomic age have been painted "too rosy" by Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission.

OBSCENE LITERATURE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee.

BACKGROUND -- The Subcommittee began hearings on obscene and pornographic literature in April, 1955. (For other Subcommittee studies on juvenile delinquency, Weekly Report, p. 120, 369)

ACTION -- May 21 released an interim report entitled "Obscene and Pornographic Literature and Juvenile Delinquency." The Subcommittee said pornography was a \$500 million a year racket turning out material which "is wanton, depraved, nauseating, despicable, demoralizing, destructive and capable of poisoning any mind at any age." The Subcommittee recommended Congress pass legislation:

Authorizing confiscation of any equipment used in the production, distribution or sale of pornographic literature in the District of Columbia.

Requiring identification of the publisher of obscene literature transported in interstate commerce.

Strengthening penalties for those responsible for pornographic literature.

Broadening the Postmaster General's authority to detain mail.

Authorizing the prosecution of violators by officials in areas where the literature is received instead of those from the point of origin.

Establishing a National Advisory Crime Commission as a clearing house of information on narcotic and obscene literature criminals.

ANTI-STALINISM SYMPOSIUM

COMMITTEE -- House Un-American Activities.

ACTION -- May 20 released a study by 39 members of a symposium entitled, "The Great Pretense -- A Symposium on Anti-Stalinism and the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party." Committee Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), in the booklet's foreword, said the symposium had been organized "in an endeavor to provide an adequate explanation and an indication of what the world may expect from the Soviet Union's new course." In a conclusion to the 173-page report, Walter said: "...Irrespective of the causes which may have produced it, anti-Stalinism is but a political artifice, fraudulent and more dangerous than any other produced by the Kremlin thus far. If it succeeds, history may some day replace the monuments to Stalin with more enduring monuments to human gullibility."

SOBELOFF NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Special Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the nomination of Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff of Baltimore, Md., as a judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals (covering Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and the Carolinas). He was nominated in 1955 but was not confirmed. (1955 Almanac, p. 665; Weekly Report, p. 536)

TESTIMONY -- May 21 -- Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) said Sobeloff "condones if he does not actually approve" the Supreme Court's "usurpation" of state powers. Sobeloff said he took the "middle ground" in arguments on what kind of decree the Supreme Court should issue to enforce its anti-segregation ruling regarding public schools.

May 22 -- Subcommittee Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) said after a brief hearing they were satisfied with Sobeloff's qualifications and would vote for his confirmation in the Senate. O'Mahoney said the full Judiciary Committee would meet May 28 to consider the nomination.

SEDITION LAWS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On S 3143 to establish rules for interpreting how acts of Congress affect state laws. (Weekly Report, p. 567)

TESTIMONY -- May 18 -- Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.), Thomas B. Gay of Richmond representing the Committee on Jurisprudence and Reform of the American Bar Assn., and Graydon W. Smith, Idaho attorney general, endorsed S 3143. Rep. Smith said "it is impossible to guess what will happen to state jurisdiction" if the April 2 Supreme Court decision reserving sedition prosecution for the federal government continues as a trend. (Weekly Report, p. 466)

Graydon W. Smith, representing the National Assn. of Attorneys General, said, "If the theory of pre-emption is not curtailed by Congress, local and state government activities and jurisdiction may become so limited that all laws and all enforcement of laws, whether criminal or civil in nature, will emanate from Washington."

Chairman Joseph L. Rauh Jr. of Americans for Democratic Action and Thomas Harris of the AFL-CIO opposed the measure. Rauh said a law reversing the Supreme Court sedition decision would be "an admission that the federal government cannot, under present laws, adequately protect itself against Communism."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 17 -- The Eisenhower Administration supported a bill to upset the Supreme Court sedition decision. William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General, said in a letter to the Subcommittee: "It is the view of the Department of Justice that in the fields of sedition and subversion, the federal and state governments can work together easily and well, supplementing each other.... This legislation would clearly express the Congressional intent that such cooperation between the federal and state governments in this field is to be encouraged. The Department of Justice favors enactment of the bill" (S 3617), introduced by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.). S 3617 would extend sedition authority to states but would not set up rules for state-federal relationships outside that field as provided in S 3143.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On HR 7209, 7338, 8236, 9402 and 11052 to amend government budget and accounting procedures to conform with recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Hoover Commission). (1955 Almanac, p. 367)

BACKGROUND -- The Hoover Commission report on budget and accounting (H Doc 192) was referred to the Committee June 20, 1955. The Senate Government Operations Reorganization Subcommittee recessed hearings March 27 on the report until June 4. On May 10 President Eisenhower asked Congress to provide legislation to carry out the Commission's budget and accounting recommendations. (Senate hearings, Weekly Report, p. 338)

TESTIMONY -- May 21 -- Karney A. Brasfield, assistant to the Comptroller General, went over HR 9402 section by section, opposed appointment of a comptroller general in each executive agency because of the wide differences between agencies; endorsed simplification of the allotment system for funds.

The Treasury Department wrote the Subcommittee and generally endorsed provisions of HR 9402 to increase Congressional and executive control over expenditures. The Department opposed putting a comptroller in each government agency and an additional study to eliminate duplicate accounting by the Treasury.

May 22 -- Percy Rappaport, assistant director of the Budget Bureau, opposed Hoover Commission Recommendation 22 to require the Budget Bureau to prepare overall reports on the government's financial status (in addition to straight fiscal reports) on grounds adequate accounting systems for the government as a whole have not been set up. He also opposed Recommendation 2 requiring agencies to submit performance reports to the Bureau which, in turn, would consolidate them and submit them to the President each year. "We agree with the objective of this proposal but feel that adequate authority for this procedure now exists," Rappaport said. He endorsed, in principle, the proposal to base budget requests on cost instead of just asking for additional obligatory authority. The cost feature is designed to pinpoint budget requests by showing when and how much of previous appropriations were spent. It would show Congress how much left over money was on hand.

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said the Hoover proposals would help correct these current "serious defects" in the current budgeting system:

"The lack of dependable information on overall costs of new federal programs and projects; lack of enough independent data on the actual need for funds requested; the fact that Congress has no control over actual expenditures once the money has been appropriated; the fact that budget presentations...reflect emphasis not on cost consciousness, but primarily on the petitioner's desire for an appropriation."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) May 21 introduced a bill (S 3897), co-signed by 29 other Senators, to revise government budget and accounting methods along the lines of the Commission's recommendations. It is a compromise version which, according to Kennedy, has the approval of the major fiscal departments and agencies. A principal provision would require budgets to be submitted on a cost basis with previous expenditures and left over money detailed.

POSTAGE RATES

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

ACTION -- May 22 ordered reported a clean bill (HR 11380), 1956 Postal Rate Increase Act, to raise postal rates and set postal rate policy. (Weekly Report, p. 478)

The bill would raise the price of first class stamps from three to four cents, airmail from six to seven cents,

and provide a scale of increases for second class mail depending on the amount of advertising in the publication and the distance sent. Third and fourth class mail also would cost more with the increases based on the weight and type of matter sent. The measure is designed to bring in \$432 million more in revenue with \$295 million estimated to come from the hike in first class mail.

WATER POLLUTION

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- May 21 reported a bill (HR 9540 -- H Rept 2190) to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act slated to expire June 30, 1956. (Weekly Report, p. 365)

HR 9540 would authorize \$5 million in each of the fiscal years 1957-61 to states and interstate agencies to help them develop water pollution control programs. The federal share would be between one-third and two-thirds of the project's cost, depending on how the per capita income of the state compared to the U.S. average. HR 9540 also would authorize the appropriation of \$500 million, in amounts of no more than \$50 million a year, to help pay for state and interstate agency sewage treatment plants. The federal grants would be limited to one-third of the plant's construction cost, or \$300,000 whichever was smaller. At least half of the total U.S. funds allocated for sewage plants would have to go to communities of 125,000 population or less. The bill would authorize the Attorney General to bring suit against a polluter when requested to do so in writing by the state where the pollution originates or by the state suffering from the pollution.

Committee Members George A. Dondero (R Mich.), J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio), Frank J. Becker (R N.Y.), Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio), Bruce Alger (R Texas) and Donald W. Nicholson (R Mass.) objected to the provision to grant federal money to help states build sewage disposal plants. They said the section "embarks the federal government not only upon a new spending spree but also upon an entirely new federal activity. While the present bill provides for the expenditure of half a billion dollars, this is only a small fraction of the amount that will be required ultimately for such activity."

AVIATION PROBLEMS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the problem of monopoly in the aviation industry. (Weekly Report, p. 569)

TESTIMONY -- May 22 -- Alexander G. Hardy, senior vice president of National Airlines, said charges made by North American and other non-scheduled airlines that the certificated airline industry was monopolized were "false and misleading.... I charge North American with a deliberate campaign of wholesale violation of the law and defiance of the Civil Aeronautics Board" because it is not certificated to fly with the frequency it does. Hardy said the Subcommittee should investigate North American Airlines to ascertain the depth of their lobbying. He charged these people are or had been in the employ of North American: Hardy McClay and William C. Burt, former Civil Aeronautics Board lawyers; Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, "a North American lobbyist, lawyer and director;" Laurence Henderson, "formerly staff director of the Senate Small Business

Committee;" Morris Rosenblatt, "a high-powered lobbyist...and campaign director of the National Committee for an Effective Congress;" Gardner Jackson, "an effective lobbyist and a top officeholder in the Americans for Democratic Action;" and "politically well-connected Murray Chotiner and Raimond Bowles." He said that Gen. Omar N. Bradley had written Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons, deputy assistant to the President, in 1955 asking White House backing of North American because it was veteran-owned and furthered low fare travel.

May 22 -- Thomas J. Donovan of the American Society of Travel Agents described the workings of the Society in regard to airline ticket sales.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 21 Sen. O'Mahoney said he was connected with North American between 1952 and 1954 when he was out of the Senate and in private law practice.

May 22 -- Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) of the Senate Select Small Business Committee released a 228-page study on competition in the regulated civil aviation industry prepared for the Committee by the Civil Aeronautics Board. Sparkman said: "It appears to me that the favored few grandfather carriers are still being allowed to split up all of the greatly increased revenue traffic on the nation's trunk routes."

May 23 -- Trans American Airlines, formerly North American, wrote the Subcommittee requesting an "exhaustive investigation of the whole story of airlines pressure" on the Civil Aeronautics Board and other government agencies. It charged testimony given the Subcommittee to date showed the "CAB capitulated to airline pressure in granting a trans-Atlantic fare increase; major airlines contributed to a slush fund to take legislators on hunting trips; CAB member Harmar Denny, after being visited by the head of the airline lobby, switched his vote and thereby killed a general investigation of passenger fares."

HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On an omnibus housing bill (HR 10157) introduced by Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala.). (Weekly Report, p. 569)

May 18 -- George W. West of Atlanta, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said additional public housing was not necessary because of the "tremendous surge" of private home ownership since 1940. West said public housing "fosters special privilege groups who are given subsidized housing while other people of equal or lower incomes are forced to pay taxes to provide the subsidy." He opposed federal loans to states, municipalities and colleges for housing. He said the states and municipalities should finance public works programs themselves while private investors could supply money for college housing.

May 21 -- Nels G. Severin, representing Southern California home builders, said the tight money market necessitated: investing a portion of National Service Life Insurance funds into government-backed mortgages as provided in HR 10157; reducing from 3 percent to 1 percent the amount of stock a bank would have to buy from the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to sell a mortgage to the FNMA; encouraging mortgage warehousing; reducing the fee FNMA charges banks to enable them to repurchase mortgages.

Severin, in a separate statement representing the National Assn. of Home Builders, endorsed the eventual

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dropping of GI home loans providing they were supplanted by liberal terms for everybody as envisioned in HR 10692 introduced by Rep. Olin E. Teague (D Texas). Severin said the GI loan program should be extended "for at least one year" from enactment of the terms provided in HR 10692. (Weekly Report, p. 531)

Frances Levenson, executive director of the National Committee Against Discrimination, said the federal government should not grant money for public housing units until it was guaranteed they would be open to all qualified persons, regardless of race. She recommended a minimum of 135,000 public housing units a year; liberalizing house buying aids for persons "in the economic no-man's land between public and private housing;" establishing unified relocation standards for urban renewal and public housing; reviewing periodically federal housing projects to determine if segregation were practiced.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington bureau director of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said, "Our experience shows that the executive branch of the government does not intend to act on this problem (of discrimination in housing). Housing remains today the one commodity sold in a discriminated market."

May 24 -- Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commander of the Strategic Air Command, said military housing should be expanded. He said SAC needed 55,000 units, but would get less than 9,500 started before current housing legislation expires in September.

MINIMUM WAGE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On proposals to extend minimum wage laws under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. (Weekly Report, p. 568)

TESTIMONY -- May 18 -- George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, wrote the Committee that "successfully operated businesses have no need for government intervention" such as setting financial policy. The hearings were recessed after Subcommittee Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) was transferred to the Senate Finance Committee.

TRANSPORT POLICY

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 6141 and HR 6142) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to implement the recommendations of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization. (Weekly Report, p. 539)

TESTIMONY -- May 23 -- James F. Pinkney, general counsel of the American Trucking Assns., said enactment of HR 6141 or HR 6142 would "throw a protective coat around the railroads to the end that they can retain in perpetuity their alleged right to transport a fixed percentage of all of America's traffic." He opposed changing the rules of ratemaking he said were put forth by the railroads as an alternative to the Presidential Committee's report.

W.C.T. Utley of the Sid Richardson Gasoline and Carbon Cos. endorsed the bills, stating, "Under our present transportation policy, particularly in pricing transporta-

tion services, our transportation system is fast becoming static, and, if carried to its ultimate conclusion, will end in a system of government-operated or socialized transportation."

SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Small Business, Military Procurement Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On small business' share of defense contracts.

TESTIMONY -- May 22 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense Thomas P. Pike said small business gets more than 37 percent of defense procurement funds. In fiscal 1955 it received 19.1 percent of the prime contracts and its share of subcontracts was estimated to be near 20 percent, he said.

Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said he was concerned over concentration of defense contracts "in fewer and fewer large companies."

ATOMIC POWER PLANTS

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the atomic power program. (Weekly Report, p. 276)

TESTIMONY -- May 23 -- Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) said "...we are losing the race for construction of industrial and civilian atomic power reactors. At a recent...conference, the Russians announced a five-year reactor construction program...(for) 10 full-scale power reactors, having a total capacity of from 2...to 2.5 million kilowatts..." In the United States, the Atomic Energy Commission "(is negotiating) with five groups which are said to have submitted...proposals" for reactor construction. "...if the dates projected for completion of these projects are met, we would have by 1960...only 689,000 kilowatts of capacity in being." Gore said the "government...can assume a greater economic risk than...any one company or...group..., (and) can do the job faster. (My)...bill, S 2725 (directing AEC construction of six nuclear power facilities for electric power production)... would supplement the present program."

AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss said: "If there were some...reason for doing so the U.S. could...build millions of kilowatts of generating capacity by 1960 -- but it would not be economically competitive power." Strauss said he thought private industry's building and operation of atomic power plants would achieve "vital cost reduction" quicker than the government could.

May 24 -- Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D Ore.) said the U.S. "cannot afford to wait for private enterprise to satisfy all its vested interests in the status quo." He said he was "convinced that a few billion dollars invested over the next five years in a crash federal atomic power program would pay off a hundred times over" in benefits to the U.S. at home and abroad.

Spokesmen for the Florida Power Corp. and the Southern California Edison Co. inserted statements in the record opposing Gore's plan. Their views were shared by two other spokesmen for private industry -- W.E. Kelley of the National Assn. of Manufacturers and Elmer J. Lindseth of the Edison Electric Institute.

Kelley, president of Walter Kidde Nuclear Laboratories and former manager of the AEC's New York office, said Gore's proposal would place the government in "competition" with private enterprise in the development of

electric power sources. He added: "In our opinion, enactment of this bill would reverse the intent of Congress...; it would not accelerate sound long-term development...; nor would it assist the 'qualitative' development of nuclear reactors, but instead would concentrate on 'quantity' development."

Lindseth said Gore's bill would "put still another agency of the...government in the tax-exempt electric power business on a commercial basis in competition with tax-paying investor-owned electric companies."

CORRUPT PRACTICES PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Special Senate Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices. (Weekly Report, p. 567)

HELD HEARINGS -- On charges against Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) printed in the Bismarck (N.D.) Leader.

TESTIMONY -- May 24 -- K.W. Simons of Bismarck, N.D., editor of The Leader, publication of that state's Nonpartisan League, said he had no evidence and had never charged Young received any money for voting for the natural gas bill. Simons said the newspaper's February headline, "Young Sells Out Again," meant "he sold out the public interest.... The expression is standard vernacular." He said the investigation, requested by Young, was "ridiculous."

MERGERS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On three bills relating to business mergers (HR 9424, S 3341 and S 3424).

BACKGROUND -- The House April 16 passed HR 9424 to require advance notice of merger plans and authorize the Federal Trade Commission to seek court injunctions to restrain mergers. (Weekly Report, p. 459)

TESTIMONY -- May 23 -- Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) read a letter from Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee claiming any legislation dealing with bank mergers belonged before his group. Fulbright said he doubted his committee would act on the subject this session.

Representatives of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Comptroller of the Currency endorsed tighter federal controls over bank mergers.

CHEESE

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On possible "windfall" payments to cheese and butter processors.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower April 18 ordered increases in the support prices on cheese and butter retroactive to April 1. Subcommittee Chairman L.H. Fountain (D N.C.) May 19 said the retroactive boost presented "the possible occurrence of unnecessary windfall payments to the processors."

TESTIMONY -- May 23 -- Don S. Anderson, chief of the dairy section of the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Stabilization Service, said there was no way to prevent processors from making profits on inventories when support prices go up. He said there was nothing illegal in the operation.

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE

- May 28 Appropriations, Public Works Subcommittee -- Budget. Continues May 29.
- 28 Appropriations, District of Columbia Subcommittee -- Budget.
- 28 District of Columbia, Judiciary Subcommittee -- S 3901 to strengthen narcotics laws in the District.
- 28 Foreign Relations, Special Subcommittee -- S Res 85, S Res 86 to create and operate a world food bank.
- 28 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Aviation Subcommittee -- S 2818 to divorce the Civil Aeronautics Administration from the Commerce Department.
- 31 Armed Services, Air Force Subcommittee -- Navy spokesmen to testify on service strength and requirements.
- June 1 Armed Services, Air Force Subcommittee -- Army spokesmen to testify on service strength and requirements.
- 4 Government Operations, Reorganization Subcommittee -- S 3897 to improve government accounting and budgeting procedures.
- 6 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- HR 6243 and S 2523 to authorize the Commerce Department to build nuclear powered merchant ships. Continues June 7.
- 11 Agriculture and Forestry, Special Subcommittee -- On administration of farm programs through the farmer-elected committee system. Continues June 12.

HOUSE

- May 28 Public Works, Flood Control Subcommittee -- Omnibus bill on flood control projects.
- June 4 Interior and Insular Affairs, Coal Research Subcommittee -- Proposals to find new uses for coal.
- 4 Agriculture, Dairy Subcommittee -- HR 609 to amend the Federal Import Milk Act.

JOINT

- May 28 Atomic Energy -- S 2785 to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to build six nuclear demonstration plants.
- June 5 Economic Report, Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee -- Defense and foreign economic policy.

COMMITTEE CHANGES

Sen. Alben W. Barkley's (D Ky.) death April 30 occasioned these committee changes (Weekly Report, p. 516):

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) from the Labor and Public Welfare Committee to the Finance Committee; Russell B. Long (D La.) from the Foreign Relations Committee to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

In another action, Rep. William C. Cramer (R Fla.) was named to the House Judiciary Committee, succeeding the late Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.). (Weekly Report, p. 159)

FOREIGN AID

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- May 23 ordered favorably reported by a 24-4 vote a clean bill (HR 11356) to extend the Mutual Security Program through fiscal 1957. (Weekly Report, p. 571)

The approved version would authorize \$3.8 billion, \$1.1 billion less than the \$4.9 billion President Eisenhower requested. The slash included \$1 billion from the \$3 billion the President requested for new military assistance abroad and \$109 million from his \$1.9 billion economic aid request. Chairman James P. Richards (D S.C.) said those cuts were agreed to on an 18-11 vote. Richards said there would be enough carryover funds from past years for the military assistance program. The chairman said the \$1 billion cut was offered by Committee Member James G. Fulton (R Pa.).

In actions leading up to the approval, the Committee reversed itself: in refusing to provide for the appointment of a five-man foreign aid study committee, an Eisenhower request, on grounds the President had the power to appoint one himself; by killing a proposal to deny aid to allies which traded strategic goods with Communist countries.

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COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 10082) to extend the Mutual Security Program through fiscal 1957. (Weekly Report, p. 571)

TESTIMONY -- May 18 -- The National Institute of Social Welfare said Congress should pay more attention to needs in the U.S.; the Americans for Democratic Action said the foreign aid program should be reappraised but that the current aid program should continue in the meantime; Walter Reuther, president of United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO), endorsed continued foreign aid but said its emphasis should swing from the military to the economic.

May 22 -- After an executive session, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said he had sought restoration of the House cuts in the aid program. "I don't think the people realize military assistance is an essential part of our defense. I think it would be a great mistake to reduce military assistance by any such amount as \$1 billion. To cut it by one-third would be just as disastrous as to cut a third of our funds for own defenses," he said.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 22 at his news conference, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said the Eisenhower Administration would make a strong bid before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to have the aid cuts restored.

UTILITY EXEMPTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On S 2643 to exempt utilities and other companies from the 1935 Public Utility Holding Company Act when they combined efforts to produce electricity, especially by atomic power. (Weekly Report, p. 479)

TESTIMONY -- May 18 -- Leland Olds, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission; Andrew J. Bie-miller, legislative representative, AFL-CIO; Wallace J.

Campbell, director, Cooperative League of the USA; Angus McDonald, National Farmers Union; and Harry A. Poth Jr., Minnesota Power & Light Co., opposed the bill.

Sens. John O. Pastore (D R.I.) and Charles E. Potter (R Mich.), sponsors of S 2643, said they would kill the section redefining holding companies, the provision which had generated the most controversy.

May 24 -- Dean E. Blythe Stason of the University of Michigan Law School said research and developmental projects in the atomic energy power field should be exempted for the Act. But Chairman J. Sinclair Armstrong of the Securities and Exchange Commission said a bill to do that was unnecessary, contending the SEC could make the exemption through a rule.

HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- May 23 reached tentative agreement on the tax provisions of HR 10660, the Federal Highway and Highway Revenue Acts of 1956. The Committee approved \$14.4 billion in new taxes and approved amendments which would (Weekly Report, p. 572):

Make the House-approved additional 1-cent taxes on regular and special motor fuels applicable only to highway vehicles.

Increase the truck use tax from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per 1,000 pounds and make the tax applicable only to the weight over 26,000 pounds.

Place a special limitation on the availability of expenditures for highways to insure that no deficit would develop in the highway trust fund.

Delete special refunds or exemptions for local transit systems.

Provide that floor stock tax payments would not be required until at least 90 days after the date the tax increases in the bill became effective.

The Committee also agreed to a statement for its report that the additional 2,500 miles provided in the Senate bill, as well as any future authorizations, might require extension of the financing provisions of the bill beyond the cutoff date of June 30, 1972.

CIVIL RIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- May 21 reported a bill (HR 627 -- H Rept 2187) to safeguard civil rights. The bill would establish a bi-partisan civil rights commission; create a special civil rights division in the Justice Department; authorize a more direct route to federal courts for civil rights cases instead of requiring the complainant to exhaust state court remedies first. (Weekly Report, p. 567)

The majority report was not made public, but a minority of seven southern Representatives -- E.L. Forrester (D Ga.), Woodrow W. Jones (D N.C.), Robert T. Ashmore (D S.C.), James B. Frazier (D Tenn.), William M. Tuck (D Va.), Edwin E. Willis (D La.), Richard Poff (R Va.) -- said: The bill would "bring new and novel principles which, when fully appraised, are absolutely shocking.... (It) would be a Frankenstein and a constant threat to any state or local government.... To empower the Attorney General in the name of the U.S. to institute civil actions...before state remedies have been exhausted would devastate the principles of states' rights."

In This Section.....

- Agriculture Department, Public Works Funds
- Farm Bill Compromise Approved
- Senate Sends Housing Bill to House

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION

The Senate May 22 passed, by voice vote with amendments, a bill (HR 11177) to appropriate fiscal 1957 funds for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration. As passed by the Senate, the bill carried total appropriations of \$2,018,331,068, which was \$34,-818,500 more than the House voted and \$29,989,400 more than the Administration requested. The Senate increased funds for soil conservation payments by \$32,500,000 over the amount voted by the House. Also included in the Senate version was \$1,250,000 to fight against a Mediterranean fruit fly infestation in Florida.

BACKGROUND -- As passed by the House May 7, HR 11177 carried total appropriations of \$1,983,512,568. (Weekly Report, p. 573) The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the bill May 18 (S Rept 2023) with recommended appropriations of \$2,016,771,068.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 11177 carried the following breakdown of funds:

Agricultural Research Service	\$ 126,400,108
Extension Service	53,800,000
Farmer Cooperative Service	550,000
Soil Conservation Service	97,232,000
Agricultural Conservation Program Service	250,000,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	127,485,000
Foreign Agricultural Service	3,750,000
Commodity Exchange Authority	787,400
Commodity Stabilization Service	108,800,000
Federal crop insurance	6,210,000
Rural Electrification Administration	8,700,000
Farmers' Home Administration	26,805,000
Office of General Counsel	2,762,700
Office of Secretary	2,500,000
Office of Information	1,325,000
Library	773,000
Commodity Credit Corp., restoration of capital impairment	929,287,178
Special activities of Department of Agriculture	271,163,682
TOTAL	\$2,018,331,068

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 11177:

Authorized \$214 million for rural electrification loans, \$100 million for loans under the rural telephone program and \$214.5 million for loans under programs of the Farmers' Home Administration.

Set a limit of \$6,456,000 on the amount of corporate funds the Farm Credit Administration could use for administrative purposes.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Increase by \$1.5 million funds for plant and animal disease and pest control; earmark \$1.25 million of these funds for use in eradication and control of Mediterranean fruit fly; May 22. Voice vote.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Increase research funds by \$60,000 to provide for prune harvester research; May 22. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Increase loan authorizations for the Rural Electrification Administration to \$314 million (House had authorized \$194.8 million, plus a "contingency" loan fund of \$119.2 million); May 22. Voice.

DEBATE -- May 22 -- Humphrey -- "We have always had two categories, one the regular loan fund and the other the contingency fund. However, last year...we modified the formula in the REA Act, and it is now unnecessary to have a contingency-fund allocation."

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- "Under the language used, it seems to me that the appropriation is divided into two parts. There is no contingency-fund provision now on the statute books. Certainly this language does not create a contingency fund, even though it is so referred to in the House report."

JUDICIAL DEPENDENTS

The House May 21 passed, by a 237-52 roll-call vote, a bill (HR 11124) to provide annuity payments for widows and dependent children of some federal judges. The bill did not apply to Supreme Court justices and judges of the Tax Court and Military Court of Appeals, who already have a survivors' annuity program. (For voting, see chart, p. 618)

BACKGROUND -- House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5 Feb. 6 held hearings on several bills (HR 75, 678, 3764 and 6974) to provide annuities. The Subcommittee recommended HR 6974 with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The full Committee May 16 reported a clean bill (HR 11124 -- H Rept 2170). The report said both the Department of Justice and Judicial Conference of the United States recommended establishing the annuity system.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 11124: Provided the following annuities:

To widows aged 50 or more -- Monthly payments based on 1.25 percent of a deceased judge's average annual salary in the last five years, multiplied by the sum of the years of service as federal judge, Congressman, member of the armed forces (five-year maximum), or legislative employee (15-year maximum). To this would be added three-quarters of 1 percent of the average annual salary for the last five years multiplied by the sum of years of executive branch or other governmental service.

Maximum pensions could not exceed 37.5 percent of the average salary.

To widows with dependent children up to 18 years of age -- for each child, \$360 annually, up to a maximum of \$900 annually for more than two children.

To dependent children (where there was no widow) -- an annuity of \$480 each, up to a \$1,200 maximum.

Provided that each judge contribute 1.5 percent of his salary annually into a "judicial survivors annuity fund" to make his survivors eligible for payments.

Stipulated that the widow's annuity would terminate at her death or remarriage. ("Widow" was defined as a surviving wife married to the judge for at least two years prior to his death.)

Provided annuities for living widows of judges who died prior to enactment of the legislation. (The Committee report estimated that 121 widows with an average age of 71 years would be eligible.)

Directed that judges must elect to come under the annuity plan within six months of taking office or within six months of the bill's passage.

Extended benefits of the act to judges of the territorial district courts. (Other judges included: U.S. District, Court of Appeals, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, Court of Claims, Customs Court.)

DEBATE -- May 21 -- Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- Approximately 380 judges, including those retired and resigned, would be eligible for the program. Benefit payments in the first year would be approximately \$280,000, with the cost gradually rising to about \$850,000 a year in 25 years.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) -- Opposed HR 11124 because "it looks to me like a gravy train for the judiciary."

SENATE ACTION

A similar bill (S 3410), reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee May 14 (S Rept 1983), was passed by voice vote of the Senate May 21. The two measures differed only in the provision for payment of annuities to all current widows. The House bill covered all such widows, while the Senate bill required that the deceased judges should have had a five-year minimum of judicial experience.

ECONOMIC REPORT

The Senate May 21 passed by voice vote, with committee amendments, a bill (S 3332) changing the name of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report and the date on which the President is expected to present his Economic Report to Congress.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported (S Rept 1961) by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee May 10.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 3332: Changed the name of the Committee to Joint Economic Committee.

Set Jan. 20 (instead of the "beginning of each regular session") as the deadline for the President's Economic Report.

Retained March 1 as the date for the Joint Committee's report on the President's report.

DEPENDENTS' MEDICAL CARE

Congress May 24 sent to the President the Dependents' Medical Care Act (HR 9429), providing an expanded and uniform program of medical care for dependents of members of the uniformed services. A conference report on different versions of the bill (H Rept 2195) was agreed to by voice vote in the Senate May 23 and in the House May 24, each without debate.

The principal new feature of the bill directed the Secretary of Defense to establish a health insurance or medical service plan permitting medical care in either service or civilian hospitals for spouses and children of active duty personnel.

BACKGROUND -- Since 1954, President Eisenhower had made annual requests to Congress to provide improved medical care for dependents of U.S. servicemen. On April 10, 1956, he urged enactment of HR 9429 as one of several legislative proposals designed to make military careers more attractive.

HR 9429 was passed by the House March 2. (Weekly Report, p. 278) The Senate passed an amended version May 14. (Weekly Report, p. 573)

CONFERENCE REPORT

A Senate-House conference committee May 22 reported a compromise (H Rept 2195). The conferees agreed to include in the definition of eligible dependents, parents and parents-in-law who live with and receive more than half their support from an active or retired service member. The Senate amendment, which excluded parents and parents-in-law, would have eliminated an existing benefit for a "large number" of such dependents, the report said.

The conferees upheld Senate action by eliminating a provision in the House version that would have permitted the Secretary of Defense to provide medical care in civilian facilities for retired personnel and their dependents. Such a program could not be started until experience had been gained through operation of the new plan providing civilian medical care for spouses and children of active-duty personnel, the report said.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, the major provisions of HR 9429 were the same as those in the Senate version (Weekly Report, p. 573), except for the definition of eligible dependents. The final version included parents and parents-in-law as dependents if they lived with and received over half their support from a member or retired member of the uniformed services.

PRICE DISCRIMINATION

Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) May 21 filed with the House a discharge petition, signed by the required 218 Members, to bring to the floor his bill (HR 11) to amend the Robinson-Patman Act, which prohibits price discrimination. Technically, the petition would discharge from the Rules Committee a resolution (H Res 414) providing for House consideration of HR 11, which had been in the Judiciary Committee since Patman introduced it, Jan. 5, 1955. Under House rules, the first date on which the House could debate the discharge motion would be June 11.

BACKGROUND -- Discharge petitions only rarely are successful. Since 1910, when the first discharge rule

was adopted, only 30 petitions received the necessary signatures (those of a majority of the House membership). Only one law, the 1938 wage-hour act, was enacted via the discharge petition route. The last petition before Patman's to receive 218 signatures was a 1954 postal workers' pay raise bill that died in the Senate. (1954 Almanac, p. 387)

BILL REPORTED

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- May 22 tabled HR 11 but ordered favorably reported an almost identical bill (HR 1840 -- H Rept 2202), introduced by Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.). The only difference between it and HR 11 was that HR 1840 omitted a declaration of policy before the enacting clause. Each bill would prohibit a defendant in a price discrimination proceeding from using the "good faith" defense (permitted in current law) if the effect of the price discrimination was to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly.

COMMITTEE -- House Rules.

ACTION -- May 24 granted an open rule for debate on HR 1840 that would permit the substitution of Patman's bill, HR 11, for HR 1840, if voted by the House.

PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS

The House May 22 passed, by voice vote with amendments, a bill (HR 11319) to appropriate \$790,758,000 for federal public works projects in fiscal 1957. The total was \$27,743,000 less than requested by President Eisenhower, but \$3.3 million more than the Appropriations Committee recommended. Funds were included for the Tennessee Valley Authority, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, and civil functions of the Department of the Army.

The House rejected by voice vote a motion by Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) to recommit the bill.

BACKGROUND -- HR 11319 was reported by the House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 2181) May 21. The Committee recommended total appropriations of \$787,453,000, compared to Administration requests for \$818,501,000, and 1956 appropriations of \$847,555,514.

The Committee allotted TVA the smallest appropriation it ever had received -- \$5,357,000 -- and said TVA should use its own revenues to construct added generating units. A minority report, disagreeing with this recommendation, was filed by four Republicans: Reps. Ben F. Jensen (Iowa), John Phillips (Calif.), John Taber (N.Y.), and Glenn R. Davis (Wis.). The same issue arose in consideration of a fiscal 1956 supplemental appropriation. (Weekly Report, p. 574)

The Committee allotted the Bureau of Reclamation \$164,767,000 -- a cut of \$31,022,000 below the amount requested. It affected funds for construction and rehabilitation and the Upper Colorado River Basin fund.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 11319 carried the following breakdown of funds:

Tennessee Valley Authority	\$ 5,357,000
Department of the Interior	
Southeastern Power Administration	1,378,000

Southwestern Power Administration	\$ 1,000,000
Bonneville Power Administration	26,100,000
Bureau of Reclamation	167,612,000
Civil Functions, Department of the Army	
Quartermaster Corps	6,500,000
Corps of Engineers	582,811,000
TOTAL	\$790,758,000

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- Add \$160,000 for a resurvey of the Tennessee Tombigbee Waterway in northeastern Mississippi and northwestern Alabama; May 22. Standing vote, 106-87; teller vote, 123-92; roll-call vote, 179-170. (For voting, see chart, p. 618)

Hale Boggs (D La.) -- Add \$300,000 planning funds for a proposed \$88 million tidewater channel from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico; May 22. Standing vote, 174-148.

John J. Dempsey (D N.M.) -- Increase the payment to the Upper Colorado River Basin fund from \$3,155,000 to \$6 million; May 22. Voice vote.

Howard H. Baker (R Tenn.) -- Prevent use of funds to acquire or build an administration office for TVA; May 22. Standing, 79-58.

Hugh Q. Alexander (D N.C.) -- Bar use of any funds for planning or construction of the Wilkesboro, N.C., Reservoir; May 22. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- Provide \$1 million to complete plans and the first year's construction for the Davenport Center Dam, N.Y.; May 22. Standing, 87-117; teller, 80-122.

Kenneth J. Gray (D Ill.) -- Add \$75,000 for a study of the canalization of the Big Muddy River, Ill.; \$50,000 for a flood control study of Cache River, Ill., and \$25,000 for a flood control study in Harrisonville and Ivy Landing District No. 2, Monroe County, Ill.; May 22. Standing, 93-111; teller, 111-120.

Overton Brooks (D La.) -- Add \$300,000 for engineering and planning of the Overton-Red River Waterway, La.; May 22. Voice.

Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.) -- Provide \$1 million for construction of the Buckhorn Reservoir, Ky.; May 22. Standing, 84-116.

Myron V. George (R Kan.) -- Add \$100,000 for additional planning of Strawn Reservoir, Kan.; May 22. Standing, 37-62.

William H. Avery (R Kan.) -- Provide that no funds be spent for construction of Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kan.; May 22. Voice.

O.C. Fisher (D Texas) -- Provide \$50,000 for general investigation of the Colorado River and tributaries in Texas; May 22. Standing, 54-86.

DEBATE -- May 22 -- Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) -- Said HR 11319 was "a hodgepodge.... It was not a good, well-rounded proposal when it came to the Committee... it has grown worse."

Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) -- "In this bill, we have something for everybody.... bills like this are increasing inflation."

Philip J. Philbin (D Mass.) -- From the standpoint of his state and area HR 11319 "represents the greatest step forward in federal flood-control legislation since the inception of this government."

COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations.

ACTION -- May 18 released transcripts of testimony on HR 11319.

TESTIMONY -- May 2 -- Herbert D. Vogel, chairman of the TVA Board, said a sizable jump in defense power needs could not be met with existing production capacity. He said TVA anticipated a "modest reserve" of about 300,000 kilowatts in power at the end of the 1956 calendar year. Vogel said it would be "entirely impracticable" for TVA to operate solely through use of its own revenues. "The only way that could be accomplished would be by increasing the rates so that the income might thereby be increased," he said.

REVISED FARM PROGRAM

Congress May 23 completed action on HR 10875, the Agricultural Act of 1956, and sent the bill to the White House. The Senate approved the conference report (H Rept 2197) May 22 by voice vote; and the House approved it May 23, by a 305-59 roll-call vote. (For voting, see charts, p. 616, 620) House conferees agreed to the Senate feed grains provision that set 1956 support levels at 76 percent of parity for oats, rye, barley and grain sorghums and removed these crops from participation in the acreage reserve program. Senate conferees dropped a provision that would have postponed operation of the soil bank until 1957.

BACKGROUND -- HR 10875 was passed by the House May 3 on a 314-78 roll-call vote. (Weekly Report, p. 512) The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported it May 11. (Weekly Report, p. 569) The Senate May 18 passed the measure by voice vote. (See below)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 10875:

SOIL BANK

Set up an acreage reserve program by directing the Secretary of Agriculture to compensate producers for reducing their 1956-59 crops of basic commodities below their allotments or base acreages; land so retired from production could be put to no other use.

Provided for inclusion in the 1956 acreage reserve of land previously planted, if the crop were plowed under or clipped -- not later than 21 days after enactment -- to prevent maturing.

Established a 51-million-acre total base acreage for corn of the commercial area for each year of the acreage reserve program, subject to a 1956 referendum of commercial corn producers.

Limited total compensation for participation in the acreage reserve program to \$750 million for any one year's crops and set the following limits for each commodity: wheat, \$375 million; cotton, \$300 million; corn, \$300 million; peanuts, \$7 million; rice, \$23 million; tobacco, \$45 million.

Set up a conservation reserve program by authorizing the Secretary to enter into long-term contracts under which producers would agree to devote to conservation uses a specifically designated acreage of land regularly used in the production of crops.

Required the Secretary to bear part of the cost of establishing the conservation reserve and to make annual payments to producers participating in the program to assure "a fair and reasonable annual return on the land."

Limited total compensation for participation in the conservation reserve program to \$450 million in any one calendar year.

Made compliance with acreage allotments and farm base acreages a condition of eligibility for soil bank acreage and conservation reserve payments.

Authorized the Secretary to finance soil bank operations from Commodity Credit Corp. funds until June 30, 1957, after which they would be financed by direct appropriations from the Treasury.

Directed the President to restrict "insofar as practicable" the leasing of federal lands for production of price-supported surplus crops, except on wildlife refuges where such production was necessary to maintain the wildlife population.

Authorized the Secretary to permit farmers "to pool their rights to participate jointly in the conservation reserve program on property other than their home farms."

SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Directed the CCC to dispose of all its stocks of agricultural commodities "as rapidly as possible."

Directed the Secretary to study various means of disposing of surpluses, including a food stamp plan, and report to Congress within 90 days.

Placed cotton of 1-11/16 inches or longer under the import quota program.

Directed the CCC to sell for export at competitive world prices its existing stocks of domestically produced extra long staple cotton.

Directed the CCC to encourage the export of cotton for sale at competitive world prices by making cotton available at price levels not in excess of those of other cotton exporting countries.

Authorized the President to negotiate with foreign countries to limit exports from such countries and imports into the United States of any agricultural commodity.

Authorized an annual appropriation of \$500 million to supplement Section 32 funds; increased to 50 percent the amount available for any one commodity.

Directed transfer of materials acquired by CCC under the barter program to the supplemental stockpile.

Authorized appointment of a \$15,000-a-year Agricultural Surplus Disposal Administrator.

Increased authorized use of surplus commodities for disaster, famine and other urgent foreign relief from \$300 million to \$500 million; permitted freight charges to be paid from this fund.

Established a five-member bipartisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products; directed it to report to Congress by June 15, 1957.

Authorized the CCC to donate to federal penal institutions and state correctional institutions for minors commodities acquired through price support operations.

Prohibited, for a three-year period, payment of "any crop loans or federal farm payments or benefits" on any surplus commodity grown on newly irrigated or drained lands within federal irrigation or drainage projects subsequently authorized.

Authorized the CCC to pay processing costs on commodities furnished to public and charitable institutions.

MARKETING QUOTAS, ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Extended surrender and reapportionment provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act to 1956-57 wheat crops.

Set the national cotton acreage allotment for 1957 and 1958 at no less than the allotment for 1956 (17.4 million acres) and provided that no state's allotment should be reduced more than 1 percent a year for those years.

Increased the 1957-58 national cotton acreage allotment by 100,000 acres in order to establish minimum farm allotments of four acres or the highest acreage planted in the preceding three years, whichever was higher.

Provided minimum state rice acreage allotments for 1956 equal to not less than 85 percent of the 1955 allotment; set the national acreage allotment for 1957 and 1958 at not less than that for 1956.

Increased peanut marketing penalties from 50 percent to 75 percent of the support price.

Eliminated corn acreage allotments for 1956, but required as a condition for price support that the equivalent of 15 percent of the farmer's base corn acreage be placed in the soil bank.

Provided that unless more than two-thirds of the corn growers in a 1957 crop referendum voted to restore acreage allotments, the new program would remain in effect; the Secretary would support corn at a level to assist producers to market their corn, but not encourage its uneconomic production.

Set price supports for the 1956 crops of small feed grains (oats, rye, barley and grain sorghums) at 76 percent of parity and for corn grown outside the commercial corn area at 82.5 percent of the level for commercial corn; provided that if price supports were granted on the 1957 crops of corn grown within the commercial area but not in compliance with acreage limitations, price supports also should be offered on small feed grains and non-commercial corn at not less than 70 percent of parity.

FORESTRY, RICE

Authorized a federal-state program of tree planting and reforestation; directed the Secretary to study price trends and relationships for basic forest products and report to Congress within one year.

Gave the Secretary discretionary authority to institute a two-price plan for rice on 1957 or 1958 crops.

Authorized him, under a two-price plan, to determine a primary market quota, based on domestic consumption and exports to Cuba, and to apportion the quota to states and farms.

Set price supports for rice at 50-90 percent (at Secretary's discretion but at a level that would not discourage exportation) and authorized him to support the primary rice market quota at 90 percent of parity through use of marketing certificates.

MISCELLANEOUS

Provided that whenever the price of either cottonseed or soybeans was supported, the price of the other should be supported at a level to "cause them to compete on equal terms on the market."

Froze transitional parity on basic commodities during 1957 and directed the Secretary to report to Congress on methods of improving the parity formula by Jan. 31, 1957.

SENATE PASSAGE

The Senate May 18 passed HR 10875 by voice vote, with amendments.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 10875 differed from the final version as follows:

Directed the Secretary to establish an acreage reserve program for the 1957-59 crops "and to the extent he deems practicable for the 1956 crop."

Provided for price support forfeiture as a penalty for violation of grazing restrictions under acreage reserve and conservation reserve contracts.

Authorized CCC to sell up to 100 million bushels of feed wheat annually, without regard to existing requirements that wheat be sold at 105 percent of the prevailing price support level.

Exempted producers of wheat for on-the-farm use from marketing penalties under the act.

Directed the Secretary to establish a price reporting service for basic forest products and to report to Congress within two years on price trends and relationships for basic forest products.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- Authorize CCC to sell up to 100 million bushels of feed wheat annually, without regard to existing requirement that wheat be sold at 105 percent of prevailing price support level; May 18. Roll-call vote, 49-31. (For voting, see chart, p. 617)

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) as modified -- Extend transitional parity through 1957, rather than 1958; May 18. Voice vote.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Modify provision prohibiting production of surplus crops on government lands to exclude wildlife refuges where such production is necessary to maintain wildlife population; May 18. Voice.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) (two amendments, considered en bloc) -- Provide for price support forfeiture as a penalty for violation of grazing restrictions under conservation reserve and acreage reserve contracts; May 18. Voice.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), as modified (five amendments considered en bloc) -- Fix price supports for the 1956 crop of feed grains at 76 percent of parity; fix price supports for corn grown outside the commercial area at 82.5 percent of the level for commercial corn; and provide that if price supports were granted on the 1957 crop of non-compliance corn grown within the commercial area, price supports also would be offered on small feed grains and non-commercial corn at not less than 70 percent of parity; May 18. Roll call, 73-14.

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Provide that in applying the national cotton acreage allotment in 1957 and 1958, no state should lose more than 1 percent of its acreage each year; May 18. Voice.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Modify language of cotton export provision to permit acceptance of bids at price levels at which substantial quantities of cotton are offered by other exporting countries, or at higher levels if bid; May 18. Voice.

Harry F. Byrd (D Va.) -- Exempt producers of wheat for on-the-farm use from marketing penalties under the act; May 18. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Delete provision extending mandatory price supports to oats, rye, barley and grain sorghums; May 18. Roll call, 39-44. (A motion to reconsider was tabled.) (For voting, see chart, p. 617)

Price Daniel (D Texas) (12 amendments considered en bloc as substitute for Holland amendment, above) -- Establish 1956-57 price supports for feed grains at 5 percent less than level for commercial corn for farmers who place 15 percent of their base acreage in soil bank; May 18. Voice.

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- Eliminate provision directing CCC to develop export sales program for cotton; May 18. Roll call, 13-71. (For voting, see chart, p. 617)

Smith -- Eliminate provisions placing cotton of 1-11/16 inches or longer under the import quota program and directing CCC to sell its stocks of extra long staple cotton at competitive world prices; May 18. Voice.

Smith, as modified -- Provide for treatment of Cuba on same basis as other countries in computation of rice quotas under rice certificate program; May 18. Voice.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Delete certificate program for rice; May 18. Standing.

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- Provide that producers who enter into soil bank contracts before Dec. 31, 1956, shall have satisfied requirements for 1956 corn price supports; May 18. Voice.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.), as modified -- Encourage agreements with oriental countries for sale of surplus rice; May 18. Standing.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- Increase state allotments for production of Valencia- or Virginia-type peanuts; May 18. Voice.

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- Delete section providing for price reporting and research on forest products; May 18. Standing.

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Include grazing lands in conservation reserve program and add \$75 million to conservation reserve funds for this purpose; May 18. Voice.

Williams (three amendments considered en bloc) -- Limit annual payments to \$25,000 a producer for land in any one state put into the acreage reserve and \$7,500 for land put into the conservation reserve; limit to \$50,000 a year total price support payments to any one producer; May 18. The amendment was first agreed to on a 44-29 roll-call vote. A motion to reconsider was then agreed to on a 49-22 roll call, and upon reconsideration the Williams amendment was rejected on a 28-43 roll call. (See charts, p. 616, 620)

DEBATE -- May 18 -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- His amendment would set price supports for small grains, corn produced in commercial corn areas by farmers who do not comply with acreage restriction and corn produced outside the commercial area at five-sixths of the support level set for commercial corn produced by complying farmers.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- "If there is to be a corn support program, it is necessary to have an amendment such as this (Holland amendment) to preserve the relationship between corn grown on unallotted acres, unrestricted, and the small grains, which can be used as a substitute for corn as feed."

CONFERENCE ACTION

The conference committee reported HR10875 May 22 (H Rept 2197). According to the report, House conferees agreed to the elimination of feed grains from the acreage reserve "chiefly because of a showing that data with respect to feed grain acreage and production on individual farms is not as available as data with respect to other crops included in the acreage reserve."

SENATE

The Senate May 22 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- May 22 -- George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- "Although I do not believe that the bill as reported from the conference...will be nearly as effective as some of its advocates hoped, I believe it is probably the best bill which could be obtained during this session of Congress.... I believe that probably too much is expected from the acreage reserve program, and that in the long run the conservation reserve program, which would take marginal land out of production to build up its fertility, or put it to producing that for which it is best suited, will probably prove to be the most beneficial part of the bill."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "I serve notice now that, come the next session of Congress, I intend to press again for the adoption of a domestic parity program for wheat."

HOUSE

The House May 23, by a 305-59 roll-call vote, agreed to the conference report on HR10875. The action sent the bill to the President. (For voting, see chart, p. 618)

DEBATE -- May 23 -- W.R. Poage (D Texas) -- "This is not the second best farm bill that we have had before us this year, as some have described it...but it is still probably the best farm bill that has any chance of becoming law...."

H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) -- "Half a loaf is better than none, and we will take the half a loaf here today."

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT

The Senate May 23 approved, by voice vote, a bill (S 2875) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to liberalize and increase retirement benefits for two million federal employees. Earlier the Senate rejected, by a roll-call vote of 16-65, an Administration-backed amendment by William F. Knowland (R Calif.) to delete a provision giving automatic survivorship coverage on the first \$2,400 of an annuity. Knowland said after the defeat he would not press other Administration amendments to the bill.

The Senate also rejected, by a roll-call vote of 36-46, an amendment to drop from the bill a provision to permit optional retirement after 30 years of service, before the age of 60. (For voting, see chart, p. 620)

BACKGROUND -- S 2875, amended, was reported unanimously April 18 by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee (S Rept 1787) after Subcommittee hearings in February and March. In its report the Committee said the civil service retirement system needed "a complete revamping."

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 2875: Changed the factor for calculating retirement annuities for more than five years service from 1.5 percent to 2 percent of the average salary of the highest five-year period.

Permitted optional retirement after 30 years of service regardless of age.

Provided for automatic survivorship benefits for retired employees on the first \$2,400 of annuity; charged 10 percent for survivorship benefits above that amount.

Changed existing survivorship rights to make widows eligible, regardless of age, instead of at age 50, and to make dependent widowers eligible.

Increased survivorship benefits for children, but put a ceiling on the total benefits for one family.

Increased from 6 percent to 7 percent of salary the employee's contribution to the retirement fund, and provided for a matching contribution by the government.

Raised the contribution of Members of Congress to 8 percent.

Instructed the Secretary of the Treasury to invest retirement funds so as to yield "the average rate" of interest.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Limit survivorship benefits for children with one surviving parent at \$600 per year for each child, or 40 percent of deceased employee's average salary, or a total annual payment to all children of one family of \$1,800; set 20 percent higher ceilings on payments to orphans; May 23. Voice vote.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Stipulate that the Secretary of Treasury invest retirement funds so as to yield "the average rate" of interest rather than a required 3.5 percent; May 23. Voice.

Carlson (as modified by Johnston) -- Delete a provision to permit transfer of credits back and forth between the social security and civil service retirement systems. Voice.

Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- Broaden the definition of disabled servicemen eligible for credit under civil service retirement to include those injured "in line of duty" as well as in combat; May 23. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Increase retirement levy on salaries of Members of Congress from 7 percent to 8 percent, and raise from 60 to 62 the age at which Members might qualify for annuities; May 23. Standing.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Carlson -- Delete provision for optional retirement after 30 years' service before the age of 60; May 23. Roll-call vote, 36-46.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Restore existing law on survivorship coverage of retired persons, to require election of coverage and payment of 5 percent on first \$1,500 of annuity and 10 percent on the rest; May 23. Roll call, 16-65.

HOUSING PROGRAM

The Senate May 24 passed, by voice vote with amendments, an omnibus housing bill (S 3855) to provide 135,000 public housing units a year and liberalize terms to help the elderly obtain homes. (For voting, see chart, p. 620)

BACKGROUND -- S 3855 was reported by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee May 15 (S Rept 2005). Its Housing Subcommittee conducted studies and hearings on housing problems in 1955 and 1956. (1955 Almanac, p. 253; Weekly Report, p. 570)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 3855: Extended the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) home repair and modernization program for three years, through Sept. 30, 1959; home improvement maximum loans were raised from \$2,500 to \$3,500 for single-family dwellings, from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for multiple-family dwellings.

Authorized the FHA to write insurance on property it acquired through foreclosure or other means.

Raised the maximum FHA mortgage insurance for cooperative housing from 90 percent to 95 percent of its replacement cost providing half the cooperators were veterans.

Permitted FHA to insure \$3 billion worth of mortgages in fiscal 1957.

Liberalized FHA terms for prospective home builders displaced by slum clearance projects to enable them to get 100 percent FHA insurance on a \$10,000 home mortgage; repayment time for these mortgages was extended from 30 to 40 years.

Extended the 100 percent FHA insurance available to displaced persons to persons 60 years old or more and to non-profit groups and governments planning to build housing for the aged; private builders also could obtain up to 90 percent FHA insurance for housing for the elderly.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Extend the home loan program for one year; May 24. Voice vote.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Bar military personnel from housing built under the bill if there were more than a 10 percent vacancy rate in other housing in the area; May 24. Voice.

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Provide government mortgage insurance for private housing built in small amounts near bases for military personnel; May 24. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- Raise the interest rate on federal loans to colleges from 2 3/4 percent to 3 1/8 percent (rejection was confirmed when the Senate adopted by a 41-39 roll-call vote a motion by Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) to table Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson's (D Texas) motion to reconsider the vote); May 24. Roll call vote, 40-41. (For voting, see chart, p. 620)

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- Limit public housing to 35,000 units a year (motion to reconsider was tabled); May 24. Roll call, 38-41.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Require municipalities to develop "workable" master slum clearance plans to qualify for federal aid for low rent housing; May 24. Roll call, 32-44.

Authorized 15,000 public housing units to be constructed in each of the fiscal years 1957-61 especially for elderly persons; gave them higher priority for entry into other public housing projects.

Permitted the Federal National Mortgage Assn. (Fannie Mae) to reduce its stock purchase requirements from 3 percent to 1 percent whenever it saw fit.

Authorized the Public Housing Administration to let contracts until the 810,000 public housing units goal set in 1949 was realized; limited the maximum rate of construction for any one fiscal year to 135,000 units with the condition that the President could lower that figure to 50,000 or raise it to 200,000.

Increased the authorization for loans to colleges for housing construction from \$500 million to \$750 million.

Directed the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to conduct a study of overall housing needs authorizing him to spend \$2.5 million over a two-year period on research projects.

Authorized \$450 million for direct loans for farm housing over five years, an additional \$50 million to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to pay up loans for farmers from fiscal 1957-61, and an additional \$50 million over the same period for farm improvements.

Extended the 1951 Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act through fiscal 1957 by authorizing \$10 million for such community construction as hospitals in fiscal 1956-57.

Extended the GI home loan program, slated to expire June 25, 1957, for an additional year.

Extended the military housing program through Sept. 30, 1959.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

61. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Agricultural Act of 1956. Young (R.N.D.) amendment to permit sale of up to 100 million bushels of surplus government wheat annually for low prices as livestock feed. Adopted, 49-31, May 18. (See story, p. 612)
62. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Williams (R.Del.) amendment to eliminate mandatory price supports for feed grains. Rejected, 39-44, May 18. (See story, p. 612)

63. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Holland (D. Fla.) amendment to remove feed grains outside the commercial area from soil bank payments and support them at 76 percent of parity. Adopted, 73-14, May 18. (See story, p. 612.)

64. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Smith (R N.J.) amendment to eliminate a section directing sale of government-held cotton for export at competitive world prices. Rejected, 13-71, May 18. (See story, p. 612)

65. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Williams (R Del.) amendment to limit to \$25,000 a year soil bank payments to a producer in any one state. Adopted, 44-29, May 18. (See story, p. 612)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes)

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

— Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present." Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	61	62	63	64	65	Vote No.	61	62	63	64	65	Vote No.	61	62	63	64	65
Yes	49	39	73	13	44	Yes	16	8	33	1	10	Yes	33	31	40	12	34
Nay	31	44	14	71	29	Nay	21	31	10	41	24	Nay	10	13	4	30	5

61 62 63 64 65					61 62 63 64 65					61 62 63 64 65					61 62 63 64 65				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill D	Y	✓	Y	N	Y				Hiddenlooper R	N	N	Y	N	Y	Green D	Y	Y	N	?
Spartan D	Y	✓	Y	N	Y				Martin R	N	N	Y	N	Y	Pastore D	Y	Y	N	X
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Goldwater R	N	Y	Y	N	Y				Carlson R	✓	X	✓	X	✓	Bible D	N	N	N	N
Hayden D	N	N	Y	N	Y				Schoepel R	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Malone R	✓	?	✓	✓
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright D	✓	X	✓	X	?				Vacancy						Crutten R	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan D	Y	N	Y	N	N				Clements D	N	N	N	N	N	Bridges R	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N				Ellender D	N	N	N	N	N	Case R	Y	N	Y	N
Kuchel R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y				Long D	N	N	Y	N	N	Mundt R	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Allott R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Payne R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Anderson D	N	N	N	N
Millikin R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N				Smith R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chavez D	Y	N	N	?
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush R	Y	Y	Y	X	✓				Beall R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Ives R	Y	Y	N	?
Purtell R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y				Butler R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Lehman D	✓	✓	Y	N
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear D	Y	N	Y	N	Y				Kennedy D	✓	✓	X	?		Ervin D	X	N	Y	N
Williams R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y				Saltonstall R	Y	Y	Y	Y		Scott D	X	X	X	X
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland D	N	N	Y	N	N				McNamara D	N	N	Y	Y		Langer R	Y	N	N	Y
Smathers D	X	N	Y	N	X				Potter R	Y	Y	N	Y		Young R	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
George D	Y	Y	Y	X	N				Humphrey D	N	N	N	Y		Bender R	N	Y	Y	Y
Russell D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N				Thye R	N	N	Y	N	N	Bricker R	N	Y	Y	?
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Dworshak R	N	Y	Y	N	Y				Eastland D	Y	N	Y	N	N	Kerr D	N	N	N	N
Welker R	✓	✓	X	✓					Stennis D	Y	N	Y	N	N	Monroney D	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Dirksen R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N				Hennings D	N	Y	N	N	N	Morse D	✓	X	✓	✓
Douglas D	N	N	Y	Y	✓				Symington D	N	N	Y	N	N	Neuberger D	Y	N	Y	Y
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capehart R	N	Y	Y	N	Y				Mansfield D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Duff R	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jenner R	N	Y	Y	N	Y				Murray D	X	N	Y	N	?	Martin R	Y	Y	Y	Y

CQ Senate Votes 66 through 69.

(No Congressional Record Roll - Call Vote Numbers.)

Stand on Soil Bank Payment Limit Reconsidered, Switched; Retirement Bill Amendments Rejected

66. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Saltonstall (R Mass.) motion to reconsider Vote 65 limiting price support and soil bank payments. Adopted, 49-22, May 18. (See story, p. 612)

67. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Reconsideration of Williams (R Del.) amendment, Vote 65. Rejected, 28-43, May 18. (See story, p. 612)

68. Civil Service Retirement (S 2875). Civil Service Retirement Act amendments of 1956. Carlson (R Kan.) amendment to delete provision to permit federal employees to retire after 30 years of service regardless of age. Rejected, 36-46, May 23. (See story, p. 615)

69. Civil Service Retirement (S 2875). Knowland (R Calif.) amendment to delete provision to give retirees automatic survivor rights on first \$2400 of annuities. Rejected, 16-65, May 23. (See story, p. 615)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes)

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (noy).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	66	67	68	69	Vote No.	66	67	68	69	Vote No.	66	67	68	69
Yes	49	28	36	16	Yes	30	7	6	1	Yes	19	21	30	15
No	22	43	46	65	No	3	26	35	40	No	19	17	11	25

66 67 68 69					66 67 68 69					66 67 68 69					66 67 68 69				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill D.	Y	N	N	N	Hickenlooper R.	Y	N	?	?	Curtis R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Green D.	?	?	N	N
Sparkman D.	Y	N	N	N	Martin R.	Y	N	Y	N	Hruska R.	Y	N	Y	N	Pastore D.	✓	X	N	N
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Goldwater R.	N	Y	Y	N	Carlson R.	X	✓	Y	N	Bible D.	Y	N	N	N	Johnston D.	Y	N	N	N
Hayden D.	Y	N	N	N	Schoeppel R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Malone R.	X	✓	Y	?	Wofford D.	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright D.	?	?	N	N	Vacancy					Bridges R.	X	✓	Y	Y	Case R.	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan D.	Y	N	N	N	Clements D.	Y	N	X	X	Cotton R.	N	Y	Y	N	Mundt R.	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Ellender D.	Y	N	N	N	Case R.	Y	N	Y	N	Gore D.	?	?	Y	?
Kuchel R.	N	Y	N	N	Long D.	Y	N	N	N	Smith R.	?	?	Y	Y	Kefauver D.	Y	N	X	X
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Allott R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Payne R.	N	Y	Y	N	Anderson D.	Y	N	N	N	Daniel D.	Y	N	N	N
Millikin R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Smith R.	N	Y	N	N	Chavez D.	?	?	X	N	Johnson D.	Y	N	X	X
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush R.	X	✓	Y	N	Beall R.	Y	N	N	N	Ives R.	?	?	N	N	Bennett R.	Y	N	Y	N
Purtell R.	N	Y	Y	N	Butler R.	Y	N	N	N	Lehman D.	Y	N	N	N	Watkins R.	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear D.	N	Y	Y	N	Kennedy D.	?	?	N	N	Ervin D.	Y	N	X	X	Aiken R.	Y	N	Y	N
Williams R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall R.	Y	N	✓	✓	Scott D.	✓	X	N	N	Flanders R.	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland D.	Y	N	N	N	McNamara D.	Y	Y	N	N	Langer R.	N	Y	N	N	Byrd D.	?	?	Y	Y
Smathers D.	✓	X	N	N	Potter R.	N	Y	?	?	Young R.	N	Y	N	N	Robertson D.	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
George D.	Y	N	N	X	Humphrey D.	Y	Y	N	N	Bender R.	Y	N	X	X	Jackson D.	Y	N	N	N
Russell D.	N	Y	Y	N	Thye R.	Y	N	Y	N	Bricker R.	?	?	Y	Y	Magnuson D.	Y	N	N	N
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Dworshak R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Eastland D.	✓	X	N	N	Kerr D.	Y	N	✓	N	Laird D.	Y	N	N	N
Welker R.	X	✓	N	N	Stennis D.	Y	N	Y	N	Monroney D.	Y	N	✓	N	Neely D.	✓	X	X	X
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Dirksen R.	Y	Y	Y	N	Hennings D.	Y	N	N	N	Morae D.	X	✓	N	N	McCarthy R.	N	Y	N	N
Douglas D.	X	✓	N	N	Symington D.	Y	N	N	N	Neuberger D.	Y	Y	N	N	Wiley R.	✓	X	?	?
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capahart R.	Y	N	N	N	Mansfield D.	Y	Y	N	N	Duff R.	Y	N	N	N	Barrett R.	N	Y	Y	N
Jenner R.	N	Y	?	?	Murray D.	?	?	N	N	Martin R.	N	Y	Y	Y	O'Mahoney D.	?	?	N	N

CQ House Votes 27 through 29.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 52, 53, 54.)

Farm Conference Report Approved, Public Works Change Adopted, Judicial Dependents Bill Passed

27. Judicial Dependents (HR 11124). Provide for payment of annuities to widows and dependent children of federal judges. Passage of bill under suspension of the rules. (Two-thirds majority or 193 "yeas" required.) Passed, 238-52, May 21. (See story, p. 609.)
28. Public Works Appropriation (HR 11319). Abernethy (D Miss.) amendment to provide \$160,000 for resurvey of Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. Adopted, 179-140, May 22. (See story, p. 611.)
29. Revised Farm Bill (HR 10875). Agricultural Act of 1956. Adoption of conference report. Agreed to, 305-59, May 23. (See story, p. 612.)

KEY

- Y Record Vote For (yea).
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	27	28	29		Vote No.	27	28	29		Vote No.	27	28	29	
Yea	233	179	305		Yea	136	178	173		Yea	102	1	132	
Nay	52	170	59		Nay	19	4	12		Nay	33	166	47	

27	28	29	27	28	29	27	28	29	27	28	29
ALABAMA											
3 Andrews D. . .	N	Y	Y			4 Flynt D. . . .	?	Y	Y		
1 Boykin D. . .	Y	Y	Y			3 Forrester D. .	Y	Y	Y		
7 Elliott D. . .	Y	Y	Y			9 Landrum D. . .	Y	Y	Y		
2 Grant D. . . .	N	Y	Y			7 Lanham D. . .	Y	Y	Y		
9 Huddleston D.	Y	Y	Y			2 Pilcher D. . .	Y	Y	Y		
8 Jones D. . . .	Y	Y	Y			1 Preston D. . .	Y	Y	Y		
5 Rains D. . . .	Y	Y	Y			6 Vinson D. . .	Y	Y	Y		
4 Roberts D. . .	?	Y	Y			IDAHO					
6 Selden D. . .	Y	Y	Y			2 Budge R. . . .	?	N	Y		
ARIZONA						1 Pfost D. . . .	Y	Y	Y		
1 Rhodes R. . .	Y	N	Y			ILLINOIS					
2 Udall D. . . .	Y	Y	N			16 Allen R. . . .	?	N	Y		
ARKANSAS						17 Arends R. . .	Y	X	Y		
1 Gathings D. .	Y	Y	Y			19 Chipfield R. .	N	N	Y		
4 Harris D. . .	Y	Y	Y			25 Gray D. . . .	?	Y	Y		
5 Hays D. . . .	Y	Y	Y			21 Mack D. . . .	Y	Y	Y		
2 Mills D. . . .	Y	Y	Y			15 Mason R. . . .	?	X	Y		
6 Norrell D. . .	Y	Y	Y			24 Price D. . . .	Y	Y	Y		
3 Trimble D. . .	Y	Y	Y			14 Vacancy . . .					
CALIFORNIA						20 Simpson R. . .	N	N	Y		
7 Allen R. . . .	?	X	Y			22 Springer R. . .	Y	N	Y		
6 Baldwin R. . .	Y	Y	Y			18 Velde R. . . .	?	X	?		
2 Engle D. . . .	?	Y	?			23 Vursell R. . .	?	N	Y		
10 Gubser R. . .	?	X	?			Chicago-Cook County					
14 Hagen D. . .	Y	Y	Y			7 Bowler D. . . .	?	Y	?		
11 Johnson R. . .	?	X	?			12 Boyle D. . . .	Y	Y	Y		
4 Mailliard R. .	Y	X	?			13 Church R. . .	Y	N	Y		
8 Miller D. . . .	?	Y	?			1 Dawson D. . .	Y	Y	Y		
3 Moss D. . . .	Y	Y	Y			6 Gordon D. . .	Y	Y	Y		
29 Phillips R. . .	?	N	N			10 Hoffman R. . .	X	X	?		
1 Scudder R. . .	?	X	?			5 Kluczyński D. .	Y	Y	Y		
5 Shelley D. . .	Y	Y	?			4 McVey R. . . .	N	N	Y		
27 Sheppard D. .	?	Y	?			3 Murray D. . . .	Y	Y	Y		
12 Sisk D. . . .	Y	Y	Y			6 O'Brien D. . .	Y	Y	Y		
13 Teague R. . .	Y	N	N			2 O'Hara D. . .	Y	Y	Y		
28 Urr R. . . .	N	N	N			11 Sheahan R. . .	?	X	Y		
30 Wilson R. . .	?	X	?			9 Yates D. . . .	?	Y	Y		
9 Younger R. . .	N	N	Y			INDIANA					
Los Angeles County						4 Adair R. . . .	Y	X	?		
23 Doyle D. . .	?	Y	?			5 Beamer R. . .	Y	N	Y		
21 Hiestand R. .	?	N	Y			IOWA					
25 Hillings R. .	Y	N	Y			5 Cunningham R.	Y	N	Y		
20 Hishmaw R. .	Y	N	Y			6 Dalliver R. . .	?	X	Y		
19 Hollifield D.	Y	Y	?			3 Gross R. . . .	N	N	Y		
22 Holt R. . . .	?	X	?			8 Haeben R. . .	N	N	Y		
18 Hosmer R. . .	Y	N	Y			7 Jensen R. . . .	Y	N	Y		
16 Jackson R. . .	Y	N	Y			4 LeCompte R. .	N	N	Y		
17 King D. . . .	Y	Y	Y			1 Schwengel R. .	N	N	Y		
24 Lipscomb R. .	Y	N	Y			2 Talle R. . . .	N	N	Y		
15 McDonough R.	Y	N	Y			KANSAS					
26 Roosevelt D. .	?	Y	Y			1 Avery R. . . .	Y	N	Y		
COLORADO						3 George R. . . .	Y	N	Y		
4 Aspinall D. . .	Y	Y	Y			5 Hope R. . . .	?	X	Y		
3 Chenoweth R. .	Y	N	Y			4 Rees R. . . .	Y	N	Y		
2 Hill R. . . .	Y	N	Y			2 Scribner R. . .	N	N	Y		
1 Rogers D. . .	Y	Y	Y			6 Smith R. . . .	Y	N	Y		
CONNECTICUT						KENTUCKY					
3 Cretella R. . .	?	N	N			4 Chelf D. . . .	Y	Y	Y		
1 Dodd D. . . .	?	Y	Y			1 Gregory D. . .	?	Y	?		
4 Morano R. . .	?	N	N			2 Natcher D. . .	Y	Y	Y		
5 Patterson R. .	Y	N	N			7 Perkins D. . .	?	Y	?		
AL Sadlak R. . .	N	N	Y			3 Robison R. . .	Y	Y	Y		
2 Seely-Brown R.	?	N	Y			8 Siler R. . . .	N	N	Y		
DELAWARE						5 Spence D. . .	Y	Y	Y		
AL McDowell D. .	Y	Y	Y			6 Watts D. . . .	?	Y	?		
FLORIDA						LOUISIANA					
2 Bennett D. . .	Y	Y	Y			2 Boggs D. . . .	Y	Y	Y		
1 Cramer R. . .	Y	N	Y			4 Brooks D. . .	Y	Y	Y		
4 Fascell D. . .	?	Y	?			1 Hebert D. . .	Y	Y	N		
7 Haley D. . . .	?	Y	?			8 Long D. . . .	Y	Y	Y		
5 Harling D. . .	Y	Y	N								
8 Matthews D. .	N	?	Y								
6 Rogers D. . .	Y	Y	N								
3 Sikes D. . . .	?	Y	?								
GEORGIA											
8 Blitch D. . . .	Y	Y	Y								
10 Brown D. . .	Y	Y	Y								
5 Davis D. . . .	Y	Y	Y								

CQ House Votes 27 through 29.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 52, 53, 54.)

	27	28	29		27	28	29		27	28	29		27	28	29
6 Morrison D.	?	✓	?	NEBRASKA				2 Fountain D.	Y	Y	Y	5 Richards D.	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman D.	?	?	?	2 Chase R.	N	N	Y	10 Jones R.	Y	?	Y	2 Riley D.	?	Y	Y
7 Thompson D.	?	✓	Y	3 Harrison R.	N	N	Y	11 Jones D.	Y	N	Y	1 Rivers D.	N	Y	Y
3 Willis D.	Y	Y	Y	4 Miller R.	N	N	Y	12 Shuford D.	?	✓	?	SOUTH DAKOTA			
MAINE				1 Weaver R.	N	N	Y	NORTH DAKOTA				2 Berry R.	?	X	?
1 Hale R.	Y	N	Y	NEVADA				AL Burdick R.	Y	N	Y	1 Love R.	Y	N	Y
3 McIntire R.	Y	N	Y	AL Young R.	?	N	Y	AL Krueger R.	N	N	Y	TENNESSEE			
2 Nelson R.	?	X	?	NEW HAMPSHIRE				OHIO				2 Baker R.	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND				2 Boss R.	?	N	N	9 Ashley D.	?	Y	Y	6 Bass D.	Y	Y	Y
2 Devereux R.	N	N	Y	1 Merrow R.	?	N	N	14 Ayres R.	Y	N	Y	8 Cooper D.	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon D.	Y	Y	Y	NEW JERSEY				13 Baumhart R.	Y	N	Y	9 Davis D.	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel D.	Y	Y	Y	11 Addonizio D.	Y	Y	Y	8 Betts R.	Y	N	Y	4 Evins D.	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz D.	?	Y	?	3 Auchincloss R.	N	N	Y	22 Bolton, F.P. R.	?	N	Y	3 Frazier D.	Y	Y	Y
6 Hyde R.	?	N	Y	8 Canfield R.	Y	N	N	11 Bolton, O.P. R.	?	X	?	7 Murray D.	N	Y	Y
5 Lankford D.	Y	Y	Y	5 Frelinghuysen R.	?	X	?	16 Bow R.	N	N	Y	5 Priest D.	Y	Y	?
1 Miller R.	Y	N	Y	2 Hand R.	✓	N	N	7 Brown R.	Y	N	Y	1 Reece R.	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				12 Kean R.	Y	N	N	5 Clevenger R.	Y	N	Y	TEXAS			
6 Bates R.	Y	N	Y	9 Osmers R.	?	X	N	20 Feighan D.	Y	Y	Y	5 Alger R.	Y	N	Y
2 Boland D.	Y	N	Y	10 Rodino D.	Y	Y	Y	18 Hays D.	?	✓	Y	14 Bell D.	?	✓	?
10 Curtis R.	Y	N	N	13 Sieminski D.	Y	?	?	15 Henderson R.	Y	X	Y	2 Brooks D.	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue D.	?	Y	N	4 Thompson D.	Y	Y	Y	2 Hiss R.	Y	N	N	17 Burlison D.	N	Y	Y
1 Heseltun R.	Y	N	N	14 Tunulty D.	Y	Y	Y	10 Jenkins R.	Y	N	?	AL Dias D.	N	Y	Y
7 Lane D.	?	?	?	7 Widnall R.	Y	N	Y	19 Kirwan D.	Y	Y	Y	7 Dawdy D.	N	Y	Y
8 Macdonald D.	?	?	N	6 Williams D.	?	Y	Y	4 McCulloch R.	Y	N	Y	21 Fisher D.	N	Y	Y
14 Martin R.	Y	N	Y	1 Wolverton R.	Y	N	Y	17 McGregor R.	?	N	Y	3 Gentry D.	N	N	Y
12 McCormack D.	Y	Y	Y	NEW MEXICO				23 Minshall R.	Y	N	Y	13 Ikard D.	Y	Y	Y
9 Nicholson R.	Y	N	Y	AL Dempsey D.	Y	Y	Y	6 Polk D.	Y	Y	Y	20 Kilgore D.	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill D.	?	Y	Y	AL Fernandez D.	Y	Y	Y	3 Schenck R.	Y	N	Y	15 Kilgore D.	Y	Y	Y
3 Phillips D.	?	Y	N	NEW YORK				1 Scherer R.	Y	X	?	19 Mahon D.	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers R.	?	N	Y	3 Becker R.	Y	N	N	21 Vanik D.	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman D.	?	?	?
13 Wigglesworth R.	Y	N	Y	37 Cole R.	?	N	N	12 Vorys R.	Y	N	Y	11 Poague D.	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				2 Derounian R.	?	N	N	OKLAHOMA				4 Rayburn D.	-	-	-
12 Bennett R.	Y	N	Y	26 Gamble R.	?	X	?	3 Albert D.	Y	Y	Y	18 Rogers D.	Y	Y	Y
8 Bentley R.	Y	N	Y	27 Gwinn R.	?	X	?	1 Belcher R.	Y	N	Y	16 Rutherford D.	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg R.	Y	N	Y	32 Kearney R.	Y	N	N	2 Edmondson D.	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague D.	Y	?	?
18 Dondoro R.	Y	N	Y	38 Keating R.	Y	N	N	5 Jarman D.	Y	Y	Y	8 Thomas D.	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford R.	Y	N	Y	33 Kilburn R.	Y	N	N	4 Streed D.	?	?	?	9 Thompson D.	Y	Y	Y
6 Hayworth D.	Y	Y	Y	40 Miller R.	?	N	N	6 Wickersham D.	?	Y	Y	10 Thornberry D.	?	?	?
4 Hoffman R.	?	?	?	30 O'Brien D.	Y	N	N	OREGON				12 Wright D.	?	?	Y
3 Johansen R.	N	N	Y	39 Osterlag R.	Y	N	N	2 Coon R.	N	N	Y	UTAH			
11 Knox R.	Y	N	Y	42 Pillion R.	?	N	N	4 Ellsworth R.	Y	N	Y	2 Dawson R.	Y	N	Y
2 Meader R.	Y	N	Y	41 Radwan R.	Y	N	N	3 Green D.	Y	Y	Y	1 Dixon R.	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson R.	Y	N	?	43 Reed R.	Y	N	N	1 Norblad R.	Y	N	Y	VERMONT			
7 Wolcott R.	Y	N	Y	35 Riehlman R.	?	N	N	PENNSYLVANIA				AL Prouty R.	Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County				28 St. George R.	?	N	N	30 Holland D.	Y	Y	Y	VIRGINIA			
13 Diggs D.	?	?	?	36 Taber R.	Y	N	N	17 Bush R.	Y	N	N	4 Abbott D.	Y	Y	Y
15 Dingell D.	?	?	Y	31 Taylor R.	?	N	N	10 Carrigg R.	Y	N	Y	10 Broyles R.	?	N	Y
17 Griffiths D.	?	Y	Y	1 Wainwright R.	?	N	N	25 Clark D.	?	Y	Y	3 Gary D.	Y	Y	N
16 Lesinski D.	Y	Y	Y	29 Wharton R.	N	N	N	29 Corbett R.	?	N	N	2 Hardy D.	N	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D.	?	Y	Y	34 Williams R.	N	N	N	9 Dague R.	N	N	N	7 Harrison D.	N	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D.	Y	Y	Y	New York City				28 Eberharter D.	?	?	?	9 Jennings D.	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				8 Anfuso D.	?	Y	Y	12 Fenton R.	Y	N	Y	6 Poff R.	Y	N	Y
7 Andersen R.	Y	N	Y	5 Bosch R.	?	N	N	11 Flood D.	Y	Y	Y	1 Robeson D.	N	Y	Y
1 Andraes R.	Y	N	Y	24 Buckley D.	?	✓	Y	27 Fulton R.	?	N	Y	8 Smith D.	N	Y	Y
8 Blanski D.	?	Y	Y	11 Celler D.	Y	✓	Y	23 Gavin R.	Y	N	N	5 Tuck D.	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd R.	Y	X	Y	17 Coultart R.	?	N	N	7 James R.	?	X	Y	WASHINGTON			
9 Knutson D.	?	Y	Y	20 Davidson D.	?	?	?	24 Kearns R.	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes R.	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall D.	N	N	Y	7 Delaney D.	?	Y	N	21 Kelley D.	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan R.	N	N	Y
4 McCarthy D.	?	✓	?	23 Dollinger D.	?	Y	Y	8 King R.	X	N	Y	3 Mack R.	?	X	?
2 O'Hara R.	?	?	?	18 Donovan D.	?	?	?	13 McConnell R.	?	N	Y	AL Magnuson D.	Y	Y	Y
3 Wier D.	Y	Y	Y	12 Dom R.	?	N	N	26 Morgan D.	?	Y	Y	1 Pelly R.	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				22 Healey D.	?	Y	Y	16 Mumma R.	?	N	?	6 Tollefson R.	N	N	Y
1 Abernethy D.	N	Y	Y	25 Fino R.	?	X	N	19 Quigley D.	Y	?	Y	2 Westland R.	?	X	Y
6 Colmer D.	N	Y	Y	6 Holtzman D.	?	Y	Y	14 Rhodes D.	Y	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Smith D.	Y	Y	Y	10 Kelly D.	?	Y	N	22 Saylor R.	N	N	N	3 Bailey D.	Y	Y	?
2 Whitten R.	Y	Y	Y	9 Keogh D.	✓	Y	Y	18 Simpson R.	Y	N	Y	4 Burnside D.	Y	Y	Y
4 Williams D.	N	Y	Y	19 Klein D.	?	Y	Y	20 Van Zandt R.	N	N	Y	6 Byrd D.	?	✓	?
5 Winstead D.	?	✓	?	4 Latham R.	?	N	N	15 Walter D.	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee D.	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI				13 Multer D.	Y	Y	Y	Philadelphia				1 Mullan D.	?	Y	Y
5 Bolling D.	Y	Y	Y	16 Powell D.	?	Y	Y	1 Barrett D.	?	Y	?	2 Staggers D.	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon D.	Y	Y	Y	15 Ray R.	Y	N	N	3 Byrne D.	?	Y	?	WISCONSIN			
8 Carnahan D.	Y	Y	Y	14 Rooney D.	Y	Y	Y	4 Chudoff D.	?	Y	?	8 Byrnes R.	Y	N	Y
4 Christopher D.	Y	?	Y	21 Zelenska D.	?	Y	Y	2 Granahan D.	?	✓	?	2 Davis R.	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis R.	?	N	Y	NORTH CAROLINA				5 Green D.	?	✓	?	9 Johnson D.	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull D.	Y	Y	Y	9 Alexander D.	Y	Y	Y	6 Scott R.	?	N	Y	7 Laird R.	Y	N	Y
10 Jones D.	Y	Y	Y	3 Barden D.	?	✓	?	RHODE ISLAND				10 O'Kanski R.	N	N	Y
1 Karsten D.	Y	Y	Y	1 Bonner D.	Y	Y	Y	2 Fogarty D.	Y	Y	N	5 Reuss D.	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder D.	?	Y	Y	7 Carlyle D.	?	✓	?	1 Forand D.	Y	Y	Y	1 Smith R.	N	N	Y
7 Short R.	Y	N	Y	5 Chatham D.	?	✓	?	SOUTH CAROLINA				6 Van Pelt R.	N	N	Y
3 Sullivan D.	Y	Y	Y	4 Cooley D.	?	✓	?	4 Ashmore D.	Y	Y	Y	3 Withrow R.	N	N	Y
MONTANA				8 Deane D.	?	✓	?	3 Dorn D.	Y	Y	Y	4 Zablocki D.	Y	Y	Y
2 Fjare R.	?	X	?	6 Durham D.	?	✓	?	6 McMillan D.	Y	Y	Y	WYOMING			
1 Metcalf D.	Y	Y	Y									AL Thomson R.	Y	N	Y

CQ Senate Votes 70 through 73.

(No Congressional Record Roll - Call Vote Numbers.)

Republican Move to Substitute Smaller Public Housing Program in New Bill Rejected, 38-41

70. Housing Act Amendments of 1956 (S 3855). Extend and amend laws relating to provision and improvement of housing, elimination and prevention of slums and conservation and development of urban communities. Payne (R Maine) amendment to raise interest rate on government loans in college housing program from 2-3/4 percent to 3-1/8 percent. Rejected, 40-41, May 24. (See story, p. 615)
71. Housing Act Amendments of 1956 (S 3855). Fulbright (D Ark.) motion to table motion to reconsider vote on Payne amendment, Vote 70. Adopted, 41-39, May 24. (See story, p. 615)

72. Housing Act Amendments of 1956 (S 3855). Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to provide 35,000 units of public housing for each of next two years instead of 135,000 a year for next four years. Rejected, 38-41, May 24. (See story, p. 615)
73. Housing Act Amendments of 1956 (S 3855). Bush (R Conn.) amendment to require cities to have a "workable program" for slum clearance before they could get subsidies for public housing. Rejected, 32-44, May 24. (See story, p. 615)

KEY

- Y Record Vote For (yes).
 ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
 - Not a Member when vote was taken.
- N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	70	71	72	73	Vote No.	70	71	72	73	Vote No.	70	71	72	73
Yea	40	41	38	32	Yea	2	40	7	2	Yea	38	1	31	30
Nay	41	39	41	44	Nay	40	1	34	40	Nay	1	39	7	4

70 71 72 73					70 71 72 73					70 71 72 73					70 71 72 73				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill D.	N	Y	N	N	Hickenlooper R.	?	?	?	?	Curtis R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Green D.	N	Y	N	N
Sparkman D.	N	Y	N	N	Martin R.	✓	N	Y	Y	Hruska R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Pastore D.	N	Y	N	N
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Goldwater R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Carlson R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Bible D.	N	Y	N	N	Johnston D.	N	Y	N	N
Hayden D.	N	Y	N	N	Schoepfel R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Malone R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Wofford D.	N	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright D.	N	Y	N	N	Vacancy					Bridges R.	Y	N	Y	?	Case R.	Y	N	Y	Y
McClellan D.	N	Y	Y	N	Clements D.	X	✓	X	X	Cotton R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Mundt R.	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Ellender D.	N	Y	N	N	Case R.	Y	N	N	N	Gore D.	N	Y	N	N
Kuchel R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Long D.	N	Y	X	N	Smith R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Kefauver D.	X	✓	X	X
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Allott R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Payne R.	Y	N	N	Y	Anderson D.	N	Y	N	N	Daniel D.	N	Y	N	N
Millikin R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Smith R.	Y	N	N	N	Chavez D.	N	Y	N	N	Johnson D.	N	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush R.	Y	N	N	Y	Beall R.	Y	X	✓	?	Ives R.	Y	N	N	N	Bennett R.	Y	N	Y	Y
Purtell R.	Y	N	N	Y	Butler R.	Y	N	Y	?	Lehman D.	N	Y	N	N	Watkins R.	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear D.	N	Y	N	N	Kennedy D.	N	Y	N	N	Ervin D.	X	✓	?	?	Aiken R.	?	?	?	?
Williams R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Saltonstall R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Scott D.	X	✓	X	X	Flanders R.	Y	N	Y	?
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland D.	N	Y	Y	N	McNamara D.	N	Y	N	N	Langer R.	N	Y	N	N	Byrd D.	Y	N	Y	Y
Smithen D.	N	Y	Y	N	Potter R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Young R.	N	Y	N	Y	Robertson D.	Y	X	Y	Y
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
George D.	N	Y	Y	N	Humphrey D.	N	Y	N	N	Bender R.	✓	X	X	X	Jackson D.	N	Y	N	N
Russell D.	N	Y	Y	N	Thye R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Bricker R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Magnuson D.	N	Y	N	N
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Dworshak R.	?	?	?	?	Eastland D.	X	✓	✓	?	Kerr D.	N	Y	N	N	Laird D.	N	Y	N	N
Welker R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Stennis D.	N	Y	N	N	Monroney D.	N	Y	N	N	Neely D.	X	✓	X	X
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Dirksen R.	Y	N	Y	?	Hennings D.	N	Y	N	N	Morse D.	N	Y	N	N	McCarthy R.	?	?	?	?
Douglas D.	N	Y	N	N	Symington D.	N	Y	N	N	Neuberger D.	N	Y	N	N	Wiley R.	?	?	?	?
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capewhart R.	✓	X	✓	?	Mansfield D.	N	Y	N	N	Duff R.	Y	N	X	✓	Borrett R.	Y	N	Y	Y
Jenner R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Murray D.	N	Y	N	N	Martin R.	Y	N	Y	Y	O'Mahoney D.	N	Y	N	N

Capitol Briefs

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

President Eisenhower May 16 submitted to Congress a reorganization plan (H Doc 405) to establish posts of Assistant Secretary for Research and Development for the Army, Navy and Air Force. The plan, effective in 60 days unless disapproved by Congress, carried out a recommendation of the second Hoover Commission. (1955 Almanac, p. 370)

Mr. Eisenhower May 17 recommended to Congress separation of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. There has been a single management since the corporation's creation in 1934. The separation was recommended by the Hoover Commission. (1955 Almanac, p. 368)

RIGHT-TO-WORK LAWS

The Supreme Court May 21 unanimously ruled that "right-to-work" laws passed by 18 states were invalid as they applied to railroads. The Court upheld instead the federal law -- the Railway Labor Act, amended -- under which unions may vote a "union shop" to require all employees to become dues-paying members. The union shop differs from the "closed shop", forbidden by the Taft-Hartley Act, in that it permits the hiring of non-union members. But they must become dues-paying members within a certain time and keep up their membership as a condition of employment.

SURPLUS PREDICTED

New budget estimates sent to Congress May 17 (H Doc 403) predicted a budget surplus of \$1,828,000,000 for fiscal 1956. This compared with a January estimate of a \$230 million surplus. (Weekly Report, p. 59)

May 16 budget estimates prepared by the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation forecast a surplus of \$2.3 million for the current fiscal year, and one of \$2.2 million for fiscal 1957.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

An inventory of government business-type enterprises released May 15 by the Budget Bureau showed the government owned all or part of 19,771 businesses employing 258,425 civilians, with total capital assets of \$11,863,990,569. The Hoover Commission in 1955 recommended government withdrawal from business-type enterprises. (1955 Almanac, p. 370)

SCHOOL AID

Secretary Marion B. Folsom of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare May 21 said there was a strong indication Congress would approve school aid legislation despite the desegregation issue. Folsom,

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower May 23 told his 88th news conference the government should by no means think of cutting taxes at this time in spite of an expected \$1.8 billion budget surplus. He said tax cutting should be deferred until a start has been made on reducing the national debt.

The President also said:

All differences between the armed services should be studied in a spirit of honest search for the truth; if there were not good, strong arguments among the armed services, he would be frightened.

He was not certain a conference to ease racial tensions that have developed since the Supreme Court's decision banning school segregation would be the best way to go about it, although he was not against conferring with individuals regarding the matter.

He was willing to meet with ex-Sen. Harry Cain (R Wash. 1946-53), a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, who has been critical of the Administration's security policies. (See below)

speaking at a forum of the National Conference of Social Work in St. Louis, Mo., said federal aid to schools and desegregation were separate problems, and aid should not be contingent upon desegregation. (Weekly Report, p. 581)

SECURITY PROGRAM

Ex-Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash. 1946-53), a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, May 17 said President Eisenhower's advisors "have fed him only varnish" on the security program. Cain, speaking before the Colorado branch of the American Civil Liberties Union in Denver, said current security risk figures were "the most misleading government statistics ever made public." Cain said he believed "my usefulness to the President, who appointed me to my present post some three years ago, is rapidly drawing to a close."

Nominations

President Eisenhower announced the following appointments, subject to Senate confirmation:

Noble J. Johnson of Terre Haute, Ind., a Republican, as Chief Judge of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; May 17.

T. A. M. Craven of Langley, Va., a Democrat, as member of the Federal Communications Commission; May 18.

Confirmation

The Senate confirmed the following nomination:

James R. Duncan of Alexandria, Va., a Democrat, as member of the Subversive Activities Control Board; May 21.

RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress held its 43rd national convention in Washington May 11-12. Below is a profile of the Congress, along with policy statements adopted at the convention.

NAME -- National Rivers and Harbors Congress.
ADDRESS -- 1720 M St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
FOUNDED -- 1901.

PURPOSE -- "To promote the sound and orderly development of our national water and land resources."

MEMBERSHIP -- "Individuals and organizations interested in development of water and land resources;" total unavailable.

OFFICERS -- President, Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.); Washington director and executive vice president, William H. Webb.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE -- William H. Webb is registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

REPORTED SPENDING -- 1956 first quarter, \$6,128; 1955, \$25,270.

POLICY STATEMENTS -- Delegates to the convention adopted policy statements urging:

- A disaster insurance program.
- Increased attention to conserving and increasing water supplies.
- Support "of a vigorous program by the Maritime Administration" to maintain the U.S. merchant marine.
- Intensive study of hurricane control, artificial rain-making and conversion of salt water into fresh water.

Brooks May 11 told the members the group was "successful in increasing the appropriations for flood control, navigation and reclamation by nearly \$100 million." He said it would continue efforts to see that "an adequate amount" is provided this session "in view of the recent devastating floods."

SEGREGATION

Two members of a three-judge federal court panel in Montgomery, Ala., May 12 said they did not believe the Supreme Court had outlawed intrastate bus segregation. On April 23 the Court returned to lower courts a case involving city buses in Columbia, S.C. The federal court judges made their comments during closing arguments on a suit by four Negro women concerning Alabama bus segregation laws. (Weekly Report, p. 503)

South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. (D) May 11 challenged northern advocates of racial integration "to cast off their hypocrisy and accept the Negro into their communities, their institutions and their families." The governor said "the North continues to be prone to stick its nose into somebody's business...while ignoring and even promoting deplorable conditions in its own areas." He suggested integrationists support a program

of voluntary migration of Negroes from the South to communities "where racial mixing is acceptable."

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, May 13 said his group was "still willing to negotiate as to when and how desegregation will take place." He said if only perpetuation of segregation is offered then "we shall resort to the courts and ballot" to work out integration.

Eleven southern states' Citizens' Councils April 7 united into an interstate Citizens' Councils of America. Announcement of the union was made in The Citizens' Council, official paper of the group. Meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, 65 delegates agreed to the formation of a united movement. Representatives were present from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The Oklahoma delegation was unable to attend but sent its proxy with Texas delegates.

The Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO) May 18 in convention at Washington, D.C., adopted a resolution denouncing White Citizens' Councils despite pleas by southern delegates that it would hurt union organization in the South. Emil Rieve, retiring president, agreed that the resolution would hurt the union temporarily but insisted racial equality was a moral issue the union could not duck.

U.S. EMPLOYEES CONFERENCE

The Government Employees' Council (AFL-CIO), representing 22 unions in 37 states, conducted a three-day legislative conference in Washington May 14-16 designed to spur Congress into action on federal employee legislation.

Coupled with briefing meetings, more than 1,200 delegates to the conference visited their Congressmen urging action on these measures:

- S 2875 to provide new retirement-survivor benefits within the Civil Service retirement system. (Weekly Report, p. 615)
- S 3593 and HR 10237 to require federal agency heads to recognize and to deal with employee unions on management-labor relations.
- HR 11116 to provide a flat \$600 "standard of living" pay raise for postal employees.

The Council's Operations Director, Thomas G. Walters, May 21 said conference delegates made over 800 contacts among Congressmen. Walters said, "We have enough votes in the House and Senate to pass both (retirement and management-labor) bills."

The Council and Walters are registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. The Council reported spending \$22,029 during 1955 and \$4,798 for legislative purposes for the first quarter of 1956.

OREGON PRIMARY

President Eisenhower won 18 pledged delegates and Adlai E. Stevenson 16 in Oregon's May 18 Presidential primary. Mr. Eisenhower was unopposed. Stevenson defeated Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) in a write-in campaign.

The vote in 2,104 of 2,519 precincts:
 Republican: Eisenhower, 185, 583.
 Democrat: (All write-ins) Stevenson, 72,356;
 Kefauver, 47,927.

Eisenhower received 60.7 percent of the total vote; Stevenson, 23.7 percent; Kefauver, 15.6 percent. There were 32,878 write-in votes for Vice President Richard M. Nixon for Vice President on the Republican ballot.

Comparison: In 1952, there were 267,197 GOP votes cast, or 56.9 percent of the total vote; 202,276 Democratic votes or 43.1 percent. Mr. Eisenhower received 172,486 votes or 64.6 percent of the Republican total; ex-California Gov. Earl Warren received 44,034 votes or 16.5 percent; Gen. Douglas MacArthur, 18,603 votes or 6.9 percent; the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1939-53), 18,009 write-in votes or 6.7 percent; Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.), then a Republican, 7,105 votes or 2.7 percent; Harold E. Stassen, 6,610 votes or 2.5 percent; William R. Schneider, 350 votes or 0.1 percent. On the Democratic side, Kefauver received 142,442 votes or 70.4 percent of the Democratic total; Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court, 29,532 votes or 14.6 percent; Stevenson, 20,353 votes or 10.1 percent; Eisenhower, 8,095 write-in votes or 4.0 percent; other write-ins, 1,854 votes or 0.9 percent.

In the 1956 Senatorial race, incumbent Democrat Wayne Morse received 155,719 votes to 32,342 for Woodrow Wilson Smith. On the Republican side, ex-Governor and ex-Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay defeated three rivals. The vote: McKay, 99,594; Philip S. Hitchcock, 80,547; Elmer Deetz, 19,091; and George Altwater, 3,072.

Incumbent Gov. Elmo Smith (R) was renominated by the Republicans. The Democratic nominee is Robert D. Holmes.

The Oregon Congressional lineup for November (asterisk denotes incumbent):

Republican	Dist.	Democrat
Walter Norblad*	1	Jason Lee
Sam Coon*	2	Al Ullman
L.J. Roth	3	Edith Green*
Harris Ellsworth*	4	Charles O. Porter

STEVENSON-KEFAUVER TALK

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Adlai E. Stevenson met for a one-hour televised "discussion" in Miami May 21. The two criticized the Eisenhower Administration's policy toward neutral nations and colonialism,

Official Indiana Returns

Official returns from the May 8 Indiana Presidential primary gave President Eisenhower 351,913 Republican votes and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) 242,842 votes. (Weekly Report, p. 547)

agreed that control of atomic weapons and development of peacetime atomic energy was the greatest challenge facing the nation, agreed the Supreme Court segregation decision should be accepted "as the law of the land." They differed on tests of atomic weapons, Stevenson advocating an immediate end to U.S. experiments while Kefauver said tests should continue until Russia agreed to stop them. Kefauver said Stevenson "unjustly" accused him of absenteeism from the Senate. Stevenson said the statement Kefauver resented was made only in answer to reporters' questions, added he was "willing to drop the subject." Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall said the discussion was "the biggest flop of the year," asked for equal time to answer it.

FAIR CAMPAIGN PLEDGE

At a May 17 press conference marked by controversy over past election tactics, Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler and Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall signed a code of "fair campaign practices" sponsored by the nonpartisan Fair Campaign Practices Committee Inc.

PRESIDENT'S VOTES, HEALTH

A May 17 calculation showed President Eisenhower with 666 pledged and publicly committed delegates, four more than needed for the Republican Presidential nomination. Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin Jr. May 18 predicted the President would carry four southern states -- Texas, Florida, Tennessee and Virginia -- in November. White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty May 20 said the President's health would be "a legitimate issue" in the coming campaign. Hagerty said the White House would publicize "complete medical reports to show the condition of the President at any time during the campaign."

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNERS

New York Gov. Averell Harriman (D) took the wraps off his candidacy during a western speech-making swing, while rivals Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) continued to concentrate on the Florida and California primaries. Chronological developments:

HARRIMAN

May 17 -- In Idaho, said the Administration farm policy was "destroying the family farm." In Salt Lake City, said he "would not want any" support from Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.), a critic of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

Political Notes - 2

May 18 -- Oklahoma Gov. Raymond Gary (D), chairman of the state's 28-vote convention delegation, said he would support Harriman.

May 20 -- New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) said he would cast his first convention ballot for Harriman. Wagner said Stevenson "up to now is the strongest candidate" but added, "We must pick the candidate at the time whom everybody feels is the strongest."

KEFAUVER

May 19 -- In Florida, advocated federal government development of nuclear power plants in various regions of the country.

May 20 -- In Florida, said it would be "criminally foolhardy" for the United States to trim its defense expenditures "until we can find a firm basis for lasting peace."

STEVENSON

May 18 -- In Florida, criticized "false economy" of the Administration, which, he said, cut the funds available for customs inspection and was responsible for the new fruit fly threat to Florida's citrus industry.

May 19 -- In Florida, advocated lowering the retirement age for women under the social security program from 65 to 62 and lowering the pension age for totally disabled persons to 50 years.

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), 72, May 18 formally announced his candidacy for a fourth six-year term. In 1955, Wiley supported President Eisenhower 60 percent of the time, opposed him 8 percent of the time. His Party Unity score was 58 percent. Mark Catlin Jr., a candidate for the GOP nomination against Wiley, May 16 was accused by the State Board of Bar Commissioners of having accepted money from prison inmates for favors. (Weekly Report, p. 585)

Charles F. Brannan, 52, Secretary of Agriculture in President Harry S. Truman's cabinet, May 19 formally announced for the Colorado Senate seat currently held by Eugene D. Millikin (R). Millikin, despite an illness that has limited his activities, has said he would seek re-election should state Republicans want him. Millikin is 65. Brannan, author of the Brannan plan for agriculture that would have used production payment subsidies to bolster farm income, currently is general counsel of the National Farmers Union.

Industrialist Vivien Kellems of Stonington May 18 announced her candidacy for the Senate seat held since 1951 by Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.). She ran for the Senate in 1952 as an independent Republican against Sen. William A. Purtell (R), received 22,000 votes. In 1946 she clashed with the government when she said she would not withhold income taxes covering her employees, but she was forced to do so. Bush has announced for a second term. Rep. Thomas J. Dodd of Hartford has announced for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. (For other announcements, see previous Weekly Reports.)

LABOR CAMPAIGN SPENDING

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (AFL-CIO), May 16 said at the union's Atlantic City, N.J., convention he expected labor to

raise about \$3 million for political purposes in 1956. He said more than half the sum would come from the Garment Workers. He estimated that both political parties would spend at least \$30 million on the Presidential campaign. (Weekly Report, p. 550)

He said his union had not decided yet on whether to concentrate on the Presidential or Congressional campaigns. Dubinsky also criticized those who attack the unions' role in raising political funds, said the amount contributed by union members was small compared to that raised by other sources. The convention adopted a resolution calling on the 400,000 ILGWU members to voluntarily contribute to the union's campaign fund.

State Roundup

MARYLAND -- Gov. Theodore C. McKeldin May 17 was named by the Republican State Convention to lead the state's 48-member delegation to the Aug. 20 Republican National Convention. The state convention also re-nominated Sen. John Marshall Butler.

MASSACHUSETTS -- Former Somerville Mayor John M. Lynch May 19 displaced William H. Burke Jr. of Hatfield as Democratic state chairman. Lynch, elected by a 47-31 vote, was backed by Sen. John F. Kennedy, a supporter of Adlai E. Stevenson for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Burke had been backed by House Majority Leader John W. McCormack who will head the state's delegation at the Aug. 13 Democratic National Convention. Burke said he would run against Kennedy for his Senate seat in 1958.

MISSOURI -- Mrs. Estelle Tanner of Jefferson City, a supporter of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1939-53), May 15 said she would not seek re-election as national committeewoman. She endorsed Mrs. Georgeanne Hedges of Kansas City as her successor. Mrs. Tanner had sided with National Committeeman A.D. (Bud) Welsh of Ladue in a patronage fight with State Chairman Perry Compton of Montgomery City and Barak T. Mattingly of St. Louis, former state chairman and former national committeeman.

NORTH CAROLINA -- The Democratic State Convention May 17 adopted a resolution endorsing Adlai E. Stevenson's candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. A poll of the 72 delegates to the national convention indicated most would support Stevenson. Some indicated they would support Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) should Stevenson's bid falter. One delegate said he favored the candidacy of Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.). A provision asserting "the right of separation of the races in our schools and all institutions involving personal relations" was written into the party's state platform.

TEXAS -- The forces of House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson May 22 took firm control of the State Democratic Convention and won their move not to purge state party leaders who supported President Eisenhower in 1952. (Weekly Report, p. 549) Texas Republicans, meeting at the same time, unanimously supported the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket, invited "homeless" Democrats to join the GOP.

In This Appendix . . . (May 14 - May 20)

Bills Acted On PAGE A-128

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced PAGE A-130

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an **A**.

1. Public Laws

Public Law 517

HR 1603 -- Terminate prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in construction of reclamation projects. RHODES (R Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956. President signed May 10, 1956.

Public Law 518

HR 4791 -- Amend section 40 of Bankruptcy Act to increase salaries for part-time and full-time referees. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 10, amended. House passed May 17, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956. President signed May 10, 1956.

Public Law 519

HR 7952 -- Require inspection and certification of certain mechanically propelled vessels carrying passengers. RAY (R N.Y.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956. House passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956. President signed May 10, 1956.

Public Law 520

HR 8535 -- Amend act of July 4, 1955 re construction of irrigation distribution systems. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 19, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956. President signed May 14, 1956.

Public Law 521

S 637 -- Provide for conveyance of Camp Livingston, Camp Beauregard and Esler Field, La., to state of Louisiana. LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.). Senate Armed Services reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended. House Armed Services reported April 17, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. President signed May 14, 1956.

Public Law 522

S 2267 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain public lands in state of Nevada to city of Henderson, Nev. MALONE (R Nev.), Bible (D Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 15, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 27, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. President signed May 14, 1956.

Public Law 523

HR 7993 -- Authorize construction and conversion of certain naval vessels VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 24, amended. House passed, 358-3, Feb. 1, amended. Senate Armed Services reported April 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 26, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments, May 7, 1956. President signed May 14, 1956.

2. Sent to President

S 2285 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to provide for utilization of privately owned shipping services in connection with transportation of privately owned motor vehicles of certain personnel of Department of Defense. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 27, 1955. Senate passed Jan. 12, House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Jan. 30, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20, amended. Senate adopted conference report May 16, 1956.

S J Res 166 -- Designate dam and reservoir to be constructed on lower Cumberland River, Ky., as Barkley Dam and Lake Barkley -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Public Works reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed May 16, 1956. House passed May 17, 1956.

HR 7228 -- Amend title II of act of Aug. 30, 1954, entitled "An Act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River." BROYHILL (R Va.). House District of Columbia reported July 20. House passed March 26, amended. Senate Agriculture reported May 10, 1956. Senate passed May 14, 1956.

HR 8130 -- Designate bridge to be constructed over Potomac River in vicinity of Jones Point, Va., as Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge. HARRISON (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported March 22. House passed March 26. Senate District of Columbia reported May 10, 1956. Senate passed May 14, 1956.

HR 10004 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported March 15. House passed March 21. Senate Appropriations reported April 11, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 16, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 16, 1956.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

S 1823 -- Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagara River for power. LEHMAN (D N.Y.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported Jan. 19, amended. Senate passed May 16, 1956, amended.

S 2972 -- Punish willful damaging or destroying of aircraft and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 8. Senate passed Feb. 10. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 29, amended. House passed consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate disagreed to House amendments, May 15, 1956.

S 3073 -- Provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve D.C. and its environs; create and establish a public body corporate with powers to carry out provisions of this act. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 23, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 9, 1956, amended 41-31. Senate disagreed to House amendments May 18, 1956.

S 3254 -- Authorize county of Custer, State of Montana, to convey certain lands to U.S. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. Senate concurred in House amendments May 17, 1956.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 806 -- Amend sections 3182 and 3183 of title 18 of U.S.C. to authorize use of information filed by public prosecuting officer for making demands for fugitives from justice. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956.
- S 1273 -- Amend section 1, 3 and 4 of Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956.
- S 1907 -- Provide that U.S. hold in trust for Pueblos of Zia and Jemez part of Ojodel Espiritu Santo Grant and small area of public domain adjacent thereto. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15, 1956, amended.
- S 2226 -- Authorize Attorney General to dispose of remaining assets seized under Trading with Enemy Act prior to Dec. 18, 1941. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956, amended.
- S 2379 -- Promote fishing industry in U.S. and its territories by providing for training of needed personnel for such industry. PAYNE (R Maine), and other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 17, 1956, amended.
- S 2937 -- Increase from \$50 to \$75 per month amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of Lighthouse. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 14, 1956.
- S 3101 -- Authorize construction by Secretary of Interior of Crooked River federal reclamation project, Oregon. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956.
- S 3149 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, to permit certain air carriers to grant free or reduced rate transportation to ministers of religion. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 16, 1956, amended.
- S 3237 -- Provide for continuance of life insurance coverage under Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, in case of employees receiving benefits under Federal Employees' Compensation Act. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 8. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956.
- S 3275 -- Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Kuchel (R Calif.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 17, 1956.
- S 3315 -- Amend section 5 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re death benefits. MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 8. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956.
- S 3349 -- Make provisions re reinvestment by air carriers of proceeds from sale or other disposition of certain operating property and equipment. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) and other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 17, 1956, amended.
- S 3412 -- Extend provisions of title XIII of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, war-risk insurance for an additional five years. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 14, 1956.
- S 3457 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to convey certain property to county of Pierce, State of Washington. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 14, 1956, amended.
- S 3524 -- Give effect to Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Wash. Sept. 10, 1954. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar in lieu of HR 9511, May 7, 1956, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 14, 1956.
- S 3547 -- Amend section of act of Aug. 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 555) authorizing sale of certain land by Pueblos of San Lorenzo and Pojoaque. ANDERSON (D N.C.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15, 1956.
- S 3760 -- Provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs. DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956.
- S 3844 -- Amend Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for urban renewal assistance to disaster areas. Banking and Currency. BUSH (R Conn.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 14, 1956.
- S 3855 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and elimination and prevention of slums, and conservation and development of urban communities. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 15, 1956.
- S J Res 39 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re equal rights for men and women. BUTLER (R Md.) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956.
- S J Res 143 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to determine best means of eliminating hazards within city of Klamath Falls, Ore., caused by a canal under jurisdiction of Bureau of Reclamation. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956, amended.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 2603 -- Increase area within which officers and members of Metropolitan Police force and Fire Department of D.C. may reside. KEARNS (R Pa.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed May 14, 1956.
- HR 5862 -- Confer jurisdiction on U.S. district courts to adjudicate certain claims of federal employees for recovery of fees, salaries or compensation. WATTS (D Ky.). House Judiciary reported Jan. 23. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 16, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 16, 1956.
- HR 6143 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of basis upon which such amounts are paid. SADLAK (R Conn.). House Ways and Means reported July 30. House passed Aug. 1. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 14, 1956.
- HR 6268 -- Facilitate construction of drainage works and other minor items on federal reclamation and like projects. METCALF (D Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 16. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 10, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 16, 1956.
- HR 6782 -- Amend section 7 of "Act making appropriations to provide for government of D.C. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903," approved July 1, 1902, as amended. WIER (D Minn.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed May 14, 1956.
- HR 7804 -- Provide that Uniform Simultaneous Death Act shall apply in D.C. HYDE (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported May 7, 1956, amended. House passed May 14, 1956.
- HR 8901 -- Provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve D.C. and its environs to create and establish a public body corporate with powers to carry out provisions of this act. HARRIS (D Ark.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 24, 1956, amended. House passed May 17, 1956.
- HR 9429 -- Provide medical care for dependents of members of uniformed services. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported Feb. 22, amended. House passed March 2. Senate Armed Services reported April 30, 1956, amended. Senate insisted on its amendments May 18, 1956.
- HR 10060 -- Amend D.C. Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953, as amended. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956. House passed May 14, 1956.
- HR 10375 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide recognition for meritorious service by members of Police and Fire Departments of D.C.," approved March 4, 1929. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956. House passed May 14, 1956.
- HR 10768 -- Amend section 5 of act of Aug. 7, 1946, entitled "An Act for retirement of public school teachers in D.C.," as amended. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed May 14, 1956.
- HR 10875 -- Enact Agricultural Act of 1956, re soil bank. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported April 30, 1956. House passed May 3, 1956, 314-76. Senate Agriculture reported May 11, 1956, amended. Senate adopted May 17, 1956. Senate passed May 18, 1956, amended.
- HR 11177 -- Make appropriations for Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. WHITTEN (D Miss.). House Appropriations reported May 14, 1956. House passed May 14, 1956.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 1779 -- Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Juniper division of Wapinitia federal reclamation project, Oregon. COON (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 6, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956.
- HR 3489 -- Amend Federal Employees' Group Insurance Act of 1954, to bring employees of Gallaudet College within its coverage. THORNBERRY (D Texas). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956, amended.
- HR 4656 -- Make provision re Lumbee Indians of North Carolina. CARLYLE (D N.C.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 18. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956, amended.
- HR 5257 -- Amend act entitled "An act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry-milk solids" (21 U.S.C., sec. 321c). O'HARA (R Minn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 17, 1956, amended.

- HR 5478 -- Authorize \$100 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation. KNUXTON (D Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 26. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956.
- HR 6374 -- Repeal legislation re Gallup-Durango Highway and Gallup-Window Rock Highway at Navaho Indian Reservation. FERNANDEZ (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 5, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15, 1956.
- HR 6623 -- Obtain congressional consent to interstate compacts re mutual military aid in an emergency. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 27. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956.
- HR 7030 -- Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported July 22, amended. House passed July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 26, amended. Senate passed Feb. 8, amended. House disagreed to Senate Amendments March 15. House Conference reported May 16, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 17, 1956.
- HR 7540 -- Provide for sale of government-owned housing project to city of Hooks, Texas. PATMAN (D Texas). House Banking and Currency reported July 28, 1955. House passed Feb. 1. Senate Banking and Currency reported May 15, 1956.
- HR 7663 -- Provide for settlement in part of certain claims of Uintah and White River Bands of Ute Indians in Court of Claims case No. 47568, through restoration of subsurface rights in certain lands formerly a part of Uintah Indian Reservation. DAWSON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956, amended.
- HR 7992 -- Enact certain provisions now included in Department of Defense Appropriation Act, and Civil Functions Appropriation Act. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported May 14, 1956, amended.
- HR 8149 -- Amend first sentence of paragraph (a) of section 756 of title 11 of D.C. Code of 1951 edition (par. (a) of sec. 5, of act of April 1, 1942 c. 207 56 stat. 193) re transfer of actions from U.S. District Court for D.C. to municipal court for D.C. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 17, 1956.
- HR 8810 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, equip, maintain and operate a new fish hatchery in vicinity of Miles City, Mont. METCALF (D Mont.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 14, 1956, amended.
- HR 8904 -- Amend certain laws relating to grade of certain personnel of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps upon retirement. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported March 20. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported May 18, 1956.
- HR 9085 -- Extend benefits for Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to members of civilian faculties of U.S. Naval Academy and U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956.
- HR 9207 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to contract with Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15, 1956.
- HR 9257 -- Amend U.S. Code to provide for punishment of persons who assist in attempted escape of persons in federal custody. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 28. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956.
- HR 9475 -- Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. BASS (D Tenn.). House Agriculture reported May 17, 1956.
- HR 9764 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946, re President's Economic Report. CURTIS (R Mo.). House Government Operations reported May 16, 1956, amended.
- HR 10285 -- Merge production credit corporations in federal intermediate credit banks; provide for retirement of governmental capital in federal intermediate credit banks; provide for supervision of production credit associations. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported May 14, 1956, amended.
- HR 10368 -- Amend Civil Service Act of Jan. 16, 1883, to require that certain reports and other communications of executive branch sent to Congress contain information pertaining to number of civilian officers and employees required to carry out additional or expanded functions. DAVIS (D Ga.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956.
- HR 10670 -- Amend D.C. Unemployment Compensation Act to extend coverage of such act to employees of municipal government of D.C. employed in D.C., institutions located in Maryland and Virginia. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 17, 1956.
- HR 11040 -- Advance scientific and professional research and development programs of Departments of Defense, Interior and Commerce to improve management and administration of certain departmental activities. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service, reported May 14, 1956, amended.
- HR 11124 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C., to provide for payment of annuities to widows and dependent children of judges. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 16, 1956.
- H J Res 261 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to make such donations as may be available to The Citadel, Charleston, S.C. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported July 25, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended. Senate Armed Services reported May 18, 1956, amended.
- H J Res 607 -- Authorize disposal of government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Texas. MULTER (D N.Y.). House Banking and Currency reported May 14, 1956, amended.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Civil Service |
| 3. EDUCATION AND WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Housing & Schools | Congress |
| Safety & Health | Constitution, Civil Rights |
| Social Security | Crimes, Courts, Prisons |
| Welfare | District of Columbia |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy | Land and Land Transfers |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office |
| International Relations | Presidential Policy |
| 5. LABOR | General |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Defense Policy | Business & Banking |
| Veterans | Commerce & Communications |
| | Natural Resources |
| | Public Works & Reclamation |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

- S 3845 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 5/14/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain quantities of wheat and cotton to Republic of India -- Agriculture

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through May 18, 1956		This week's listing includes: S 3838 to S 3893 H R 11177 to H R 11318	
	Senate	House	
Bills	3,893	11,318	Resolutions
Joint Resolutions	174	625	S J Res 171 to 174
Concurrent			S Con Res 78
Resolutions	78	238	S Res 262 to 268
Simple Resolutions	268	510	H J Res 622 to 625
			H Con Res 238 to 239
			H Res 504 to 510
TOTAL	4,413	12,691	

- S 3850 -- MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 5/14/56 -- Provide financial assistance for rehabilitation of orchards, destroyed or damaged by natural disaster -- Agriculture.

- HR 11177 -- WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 5/11/56 -- Make appropriations for Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Agriculture.

HR 11236 -- WILLIAMS (R N.Y.) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.
 HR 11239 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 5/16/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Army shall make certain payments to counties of Mecklenburg, Halifax and Charlotte, Va., from proceeds of sales of timber located on that portion of land within John H. Kerr, Reservoir Va., and N.C., situated in Virginia -- Public Works.
 HR 11245 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Provide for compulsory inspection by U.S. Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products -- Agriculture.
 HR 11252 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend section 416 of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize donation to Bureau of Prisons of commodities acquired through price-support operations -- Agriculture.
 HR 11262 -- TUCK (D Va.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11239.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

S 3840 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 5/14/56 -- Provide for relief of Vermont, Ipswich and Table Grove Unit School District No. 2, in Illinois -- Labor.
 S 3841 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 5/14/56 -- Provide for relocation of National Training School for Boys -- Judiciary.
 S 3844 -- BUSH (R Conn.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend Housing Act of 1949, as amended to provide for urban renewal assistance to disaster areas -- Banking and Currency.
 S 3855 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 5/15/56 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing, elimination and prevention of slums and conservation and development of urban communities -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 11200 -- HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to encourage training of additional engineers and expansion of facilities for engineering education by providing supplementary salary grants for engineering teachers and scholarships and fellowships for engineering students -- Commerce.
 HR 11241 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/16/56 -- Provide for relocation of National Training School for Boys -- Judiciary.
 HR 11263 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/16/56 -- Make provisions re construction of school facilities in areas affected by school integration -- Labor.
 HR 11282 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for urban renewal assistance to disaster areas -- Banking and Currency.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

S 3853 -- MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend title VI of Public Health Service Act, as amended, in order to make certain nonprofit corporations and associations eligible for Federal aid under such title -- Labor.
 HR 11232 -- CHELF (D Ky.) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend chapter IV of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, making it unlawful to use so-called reconstituted synthetic, homogenized or reprocessed tobacco -- Commerce.
 HR 11253 -- McCONNELL (R Pa.) -- 5/16/56 -- Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to state educational agencies -- Labor.
 HR 11267 -- O'BRIEN (D Ill.) -- 5/16/56 -- Promote progress of medicine and to advance national health and welfare by creating a National Library of Medicine -- House Administration.
 HR 11268 -- BOWLER (D Ill.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11267.
 HR 11269 -- BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11267.
 HR 11270 -- KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11267.
 HR 11271 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11267.
 HR 11272 -- O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11267.
 HR 11273 -- SHEEHAN (R Ill.) -- 5/16/56 -- Promote progress of medicine and to advance national health and welfare by creating a National Library of Medicine to be located in Chicago, Ill. -- House Administration.
 HR 11274 -- YATES (D Ill.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11267.
 HR 11303 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 5/17/56 -- Amend section 345 of Public Health Service Act -- Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

S 3873 -- DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Murray (D Mont.), Ives (R N.Y.) -- 5/17/56 -- Provide for registration, reporting and disclosure of employee welfare and pension benefit plans -- Public Welfare.

S 3893 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 5/18/56 -- Authorize furnishing without charge therefor, from data collected by Bureau of Census of data necessary or useful to individuals who have filed, or who desire to file, applications for old-age assistance benefits -- Civil Service.

HR 11244 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.

WELFARE

S 3875 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/17/56 -- Amend section 4 (a) of Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended -- Public Welfare.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY
NO INTRODUCTIONS

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

S 3876 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 5/17/56 -- Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953 re German visas -- Judiciary.
 HR 11188 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend section 4 (a) (11) of Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to permit issuance of visas to certain refugees residing in Far East -- Judiciary.
 HR 11189 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to relax certain requirements for qualifying under such act -- Judiciary.
 HR 11190 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend section 20 of Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to extend time for issuing visas under such act -- Judiciary.
 HR 11191 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend section 5 (a) of Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to increase number of visas authorized to be issued under such section, and to raise age limitation of orphans entitled to such visas -- Judiciary.
 HR 11192 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend section 5 (a) of Refugee Relief Act of 1953 entitled "Orphans" -- Judiciary.
 HR 11193 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 5/14/56 -- Increase number of visas authorized to be issued to eligible orphans under Refugee Relief Act of 1953 -- Judiciary.
 HR 11194 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 5/14/56 -- Extend time during which visas may be issued under Refugee Relief Act of 1953 -- Judiciary.
 HR 11195 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 5/14/56 -- Provide for allocation of certain special nonquota immigrant visas may be issued under Refugee Relief Act of 1953 -- Judiciary.
 HR 11196 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend sections 201 and 202 of Immigration and Nationality Act -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

S 3858 -- ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend act of June 28, 1935, authorizing participation by U.S. in Interparliamentary Union -- Foreign Relations.
 H Con Res 238 -- SMITH (R Wis.) -- 5/14/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to conduct a study and inquiry re severance of diplomatic, economic and other relations between U.S. and U.S.S.R. -- Rules.
 H Con Res 239 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Provide that U.S. Delegation in UN request free elections in Slovak Nation -- Foreign Affairs.
 H Res 507 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Convey testimony and findings of Katyn Special Committee to UN and Polish Communist Government -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

S 3842 -- CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend Labor Management Relations Act 1947, as amended -- Labor.
 HR 11234 -- KILGORE (D Texas) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harborworkers' Compensation act to insure that employers will be immune from suit for injuries for which compensation has been paid -- Labor.
 HR 11260 -- SMITH (R Kan.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act for purpose of prohibiting compulsory unionism -- Labor.
 HR 11266 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend Davis-Bacon Act re make general revisions -- Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

S 3851 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), (by request) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as amended -- Armed Services.

HR 11180 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 5/14/56 -- Provide that certain retired officers of Army of U.S. who were advanced in rank at time of or after their retirement shall receive retired pay of rank to which advanced -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

HR 11198 -- TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 5/14/56 -- Make provisions re retired pay of certain retired officers of Armed Forces -- Armed Services.
HR 11201 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend section 500 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended -- Veterans.
HR 11258 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 5/16/56 -- Establish penalties for failing to comply with certain recommendations of Civil Service Commission and for defeating, deceiving or obstructing any person re any preference granted him by Veterans' Preference of 1944 -- Civil Service.
HR 11277 -- FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 5/16/56 -- Extend for an additional six years authority to make, guarantee and insure loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended -- Veterans.
HR 11279 -- BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11277.
HR 11281 -- DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11277.
HR 11301 -- GARMAZ (D Md.) -- 5/17/56 -- Similar to HR 11277.
HR 11304 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/17/56 -- Similar to HR 11277.
HR 11310 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 5/17/56 -- Provide increases in monthly rates of compensation for service connected disability and death payable under laws administered by Veterans' Administration and to liberalize requirements for awarding additional disability compensation to veterans who have dependents -- Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

S 3870 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 5/17/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re certain types of employment -- Civil Service.
S 3871 -- GREEN (D R.I.) -- 5/17/56 -- Establish principle of a basic single salary wage scale in Canal Zone for civilian officers and employees in Federal Service -- Civil Service.
HR 11178 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) (by request) -- 5/14/56 -- Provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.
HR 11249 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to HR 11178.
HR 11257 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 5/16/56 -- Provide that certain compensation payable to certain officers and employees reinstated or restored to duty by administrative or court action shall be paid out of current appropriations for department or agency concerned -- Civil Service.
HR 11276 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Revise Civil Service Retirement Act re make general provisions -- Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

S J Res 172 -- IVES (R N.Y.) -- 5/15/56 -- Provide for participation by U.S. in ceremonies celebrating 300th anniversary of signing of Flushing Remonstrance -- Judiciary.
HR 11181 -- GREGORY (D Ky.) -- 5/14/56 -- Authorize coinage of standard 50-cent piece in commemoration of 100th anniversary of city of Paducah, Ky., and in honor of late Senator Alben W. Barkley -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11240 -- BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 5/16/56 -- Make Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, N.Y., a national monument -- Interior.

CONGRESS NO INTRODUCTIONS

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

HR 11199 -- THOMAS (D Texas) -- 5/14/56 -- Make provisions re clerk hire of Members of House of Representatives -- House Administration.
H J Res 624 -- COUDERT (R N.Y.) -- 5/16/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President -- Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

S 3885 -- EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 5/18/56 -- Provide for jury trials in condemnation proceedings in U.S., district courts -- Judiciary.
HR 11254 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend section 104, title 4, U.S.C. -- Interior.
HR 11308 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/17/56 -- Amend section 12 of Securities Act of 1933, as amended re liabilities for false statements -- Commerce.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

S 3838 -- BEALL (R Md.), Bible (D Nev.) -- 5/14/56 -- Provide for maintenance and operation of bridge to be constructed over Potomac River from Jones Point, Va., to Maryland -- D.C.

S 3882 -- BEALL (R Md.) -- 5/16/56 -- Revise and modernize fish and game laws of D.C. -- D.C.
S 3886 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 5/18/56 -- Make provisions concerning gifts of securities to minors in D.C. -- D.C.
S 3887 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 5/18/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide that all cabs for hire in D.C. be compelled to carry insurance for protection of passengers", approved June 29, 1938 -- D.C.
S 3888 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 5/18/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for D.C.", approved Aug. 17, 1937, as amended, -- D.C.
S 3889 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 5/18/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to grant additional powers to Commissioners of D.C.", approved Dec. 20, 1944, as amended -- D.C.
S 3890 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 5/18/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to create a Board for Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings in D.C.", approved May 1, 1906, as amended -- D.C.

HR 11182 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to create a Board for Condemnation of Insanitary Buildings in D.C.", approved May 1, 1906, as amended, -- D.C.
HR 11187 -- ROGERS (D Texas) -- 5/14/56 -- Repeal act of Sept. 25, 1950, re Old Stone House in D.C., and to provide for sale of such property -- Interior.
HR 11230 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 5/16/56 -- Revise and modernize fish and game laws of D.C. -- D.C.
HR 11298 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/17/56 -- Provide for maintenance and operation of bridge to be constructed over Potomac River from Jones Point, Va., to Maryland -- D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

S 3874 -- MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) -- 5/17/56 -- Provide for transfer or sale of certain lands of Kaw Tribe of Indians located in state of Oklahoma -- Interior.
HR 11179 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 5/14/56 -- Make provisions re north one-half of section 33, township 28 south, range 56 east, Cooper River meridian, Alaska -- Interior.
HR 11247 -- HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 5/16/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to compromise, adjust or cancel certain debts of individual Indians and Indian tribal organizations -- Interior.
HR 11248 -- HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 5/16/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey to Indian tribes certain federally owned buildings, improvements or facilities on tribal lands or on lands reserved for Indian administration -- Interior.
HR 11302 -- HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 5/17/56 -- Set aside certain lands in Oklahoma for Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians -- Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

S 3843 -- McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/14/56 -- Adjust application of section 322 of so-called Economy Act of 1932 to premises leased for government purposes -- Government Operations.
S 3852 -- MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 5/15/56 -- Provide for reconveyance of certain land to city of Spearfish, S.D. -- Interior.
S 3878 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 5/18/56 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain land situated in Montana to Theresa Brast -- Interior.
HR 11197 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/14/56 -- Provide for retention in public ownership of certain lands around Jim Woodruff Reservoir, Fla., and Ga., being administered by Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission -- Merchant Marine.
HR 11264 -- WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 5/16/56 -- Make provisions re conveyance of all mineral interests in lands acquired by U.S. for certain reservoir projects to former owners thereof -- Public Works.
HR 11305 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 5/17/56 -- Provide for reconveyance of certain land to city of Spearfish, S.D. -- Interior.

POST OFFICE

S 3846 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 5/14/56 -- Provide additional compensation for employees of postal service -- Civil Service.
HR 11233 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend section 204 (e) (1) of Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, to remove certain limitations re application of special rates of postage for certain types of books -- Civil Service.
HR 11243 -- DEVEREUX (R Md.) -- 5/16/56 -- Provide in certain additional cases for granting of status of regular substitute in postal field service -- Civil Service.
HR 11246 -- FALLON (D Md.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.

HR 11275 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 5/16/56 -- Grant equitable compensatory time to postal employees -- Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY NO INTRODUCTIONS

GENERAL

S 3881 -- GREEN (D R.I.) -- 5/18/56 -- Authorize demolition and removal of greenhouses and other structures and replacement thereof, at Botanic Garden -- Administration.

H J Res 625 -- HINSHAW (R Calif.) -- 5/16/56 -- Designate period beginning July 23, 1956, and ending July 29, 1956, as National Model Aviation Week -- Judiciary.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

HR 11261 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/16/56 -- Extend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended -- Banking and Currency.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

S 3857 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/15/56 -- Clarify section 1103 (d) of title XI (Federal Ship Mortgage Insurance) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended -- Commerce.

S 3877 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/17/56 -- Promote development and rehabilitation of coastwise trade, to encourage construction of new vessels -- Commerce.

S 3879 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Monroney (D Okla.), Langer (R N.D.), Hennings (D Mo.), Neely (D W.Va.), Payne (R Maine) -- 5/18/56 -- Supplement antitrust laws of U.S., in order to balance power now heavily weighted in favor of automobile manufacturers, by enabling franchise automobile dealers to bring suit in district courts of U.S. to recover two-fold damages sustained by reason of failure of automobile manufacturers to act in good faith in complying with terms of franchises or in termination or not renewing franchises with their dealers -- Judiciary.

S J Res 171 -- MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Young (R N.D.), Jackson (D Wash.), Langer (R N.D.) -- 5/14/56 -- Direct Interstate Commerce Commission to undertake an investigation of shortage of railroad freight cars in order to determine a program for purpose of eliminating such shortage -- Commerce.

HR 11255 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/16/56 -- Clarify section 1103 (d) of title XI (Federal ship mortgage insurance) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11256 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend section 3 of act of Jan. 2, 1951, prohibiting transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce -- Commerce.

HR 11265 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 5/16/56 -- Provide for studies of highway accident causes and their prevention -- Commerce.

HR 11278 -- STEED (D Okla.) -- 5/16/56 -- Authorize establishment, maintenance and operation of auxiliary communication networks composed of licensed amateur radio operators for military radio communications -- Armed Services.

HR 11280 -- CHELF (D Ky.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend chapter IV of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, re manufacture, use and shipment of various and sundry types of cigar and cigarette tobaccos -- Commerce.

H Res 509 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/17/56 -- Provide equal recording facilities for public service broadcasts by Members of House of Representatives using Joint Senate and House Recording Facilities -- House Administration.

NATURAL RESOURCES

HR 11185 -- McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 5/14/56 -- Reorganize Department of Interior by establishing a Commercial Fisheries Division under an additional Assistant Secretary of Interior to exercise all functions having to do with commercial fisheries, now carried on by branches of Fish and Wildlife Service of such Department -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11242 -- COLE (R N.Y.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend chapter 14 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954 -- Atomic Energy.

HR 11309 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/17/56 -- Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re fisheries; to strengthen fisheries segment of national economy; to establish within Department of Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission -- Merchant Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

HR 11186 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 5/14/56 -- Authorize construction of a shellfish research laboratory and experiment station in Chesapeake Bay area -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11251 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 5/16/56 -- Authorize modification of existing project for Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers by construction of a dam at Chain of Rocks -- Public Works.

HR 11299 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 5/17/56 -- Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagara River for power -- Public Works.

HR 11300 -- FALLON (D Md.) -- 5/17/56 -- Provide for modification of Baltimore Harbor and channels, Md. -- Public Works.

HR 11306 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 5/17/56 -- Make provisions re procedure for altering certain bridges over navigable waters -- Public Works.

HR 11307 -- BURLESON (D Texas) -- 5/17/56 -- Authorize demolition and removal of greenhouses and other structures from Square 576 West and construction of greenhouses and other structures, in replacement thereof, at Botanic Garden Nursery -- Public Works.

HR 11311 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/17/56 -- Provide insurance against flood damage -- Banking and Currency.

H J Res 622 -- GREGORY (D Ky.) -- 5/14/56 -- Designate dam and reservoir authorized constructed on lower Cumberland River in Kentucky as Barkley Dam and Barkley Lake -- Public Works.

H J Res 623 -- BASS (D Tenn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Similar to H J Res 622.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

S 3839 -- POTTER (R Mich.) -- 5/14/56 -- Provide for duty-free entry of mosaics design for use of any corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious purposes -- Finance.

S 3848 -- SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend section 172 (d) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Finance.

S 3849 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 5/14/56 -- Repeal all federal retailers excise taxes, certain manufacturers excise taxes and excise taxes on facilities and services -- Finance.

S 3856 -- MARTIN (R Pa.) -- 5/15/56 -- Provide for income tax treatment of indebtedness discharged more than 20 years after date on which it was incurred -- Finance.

S 3891 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) (by request) -- 5/18/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that tax on admissions shall apply only with respect to that portion of amount paid for any admission which is in excess of \$1 -- Finance.

HR 11184 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/14/56 -- Amend paragraphs 1773 and 1774 of Tariff Act of 1930, to permit free importation of certain religious articles by additional organizations -- Ways and Means.

HR 11235 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/15/56 -- Amend paragraph 1807 of Tariff Act of 1930 (re importation free of duty of certain works of art) -- Ways and Means.

HR 11259 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 5/16/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act to provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs and marijuana -- Ways and Means.

Congressional Quiz

Top men in government are in the news every day. Here is a quiz on famous names in the three branches -- legislative, executive and judicial. A perfect score is 25, passing 15.

1. Q--The President's Cabinet, though it has no foundation in law, is a firmly-rooted American institution. Take one point for each post you can name that has Cabinet rank (10 points).



A--Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

2. Q--Seven of the 10 men currently serving in President Eisenhower's Cabinet are the original appointees named by the President when he first took office. Can you name the two Cabinet posts that have changed hands during the Eisenhower Administration (the third is vacant)? (Two points)

A--Secretary of Labor and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The first Eisenhower Labor Secretary, the late Martin P. Durkin, resigned Aug. 31, 1954, and was followed by James P. Mitchell. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, first HEW Secretary, resigned July 13, 1955, and was succeeded by Marion B. Folsom. Interior Secretary Douglas McKay resigned March 9. He has not yet been replaced.

3. Q--There are two sets of like names in the top ranks of government. A U.S. Senator and an

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court have the same surnames. So do a Senator and the Secretary of Treasury. What are the two surnames (two points)?

A--Douglas -- Sen. Paul H. and Justice William O.; and Humphrey -- Sen. Hubert H. and Secretary George M.

4. Q--How many of the leaders of the 84th Congress do you know? Match the names in the following list with the positions they hold (five points):

(a) Lyndon B. Johnson (1) Speaker of the House
(b) William F. Knowland (2) House Minority Leader
(c) Walter F. George (3) President Pro Tempore of the Senate
(d) Sam Rayburn (4) Senate Majority Leader
(e) Joseph W. Martin Jr. (5) Senate Minority Leader

A--(a)-(4); (b)-(5); (c)-(3); (d)-(1); (e)-(2).

5. Q--Can you name the men who are serving in these key positions in the Executive Office of President Eisenhower: (a) Assistant to the President (b) Press Secretary to the President (c) Director of the Bureau of the Budget (d) Director of Central Intelligence Agency (four points)?

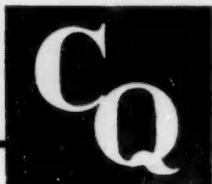
A--(a) Sherman Adams; (b) James C. Hagerty; (c) Percival F. Brundage; (d) Allen W. Dulles.

6. Q--President Eisenhower has appointed two men to the Supreme Court. Take one point for each one you name.

A--Earl Warren, Chief Justice, and John Marshall Harlan, Associate Justice.

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The Week In Congress

Housing The Senate, as it has done in the past, voted down President Eisenhower's request for 35,000 public housing units a year for two years and approved a program of 135,000 units a year for four years. The Democratic-backed measure was sent to the House which consistently has opposed large public housing programs. The bill also would extend for one year the veterans housing loan program and would set up a mortgage-insurance program to provide private housing for elderly persons as well as public housing for the elderly. (Page 615)

Farm Bill Agreement

House and Senate got together on a farm bill and sent it to the President for his expected approval. The bill set up a soil bank with its provisions for an acreage reserve and a conservation reserve. Although Congress ruled out the Administration's request for permission to make advance payments to farmers for participating in the soil bank, a section was approved to authorize inclusion in the 1956 acreage reserve of land previously planted if the crop were plowed under or clipped to prevent maturing. (Page 612)

'Hodgepodge'

A \$709.8 million public works appropriation bill was passed by the House after two members of the Appropriations Committee criticized it. Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) called it a "hodgepodge" that was worse after coming from the Committee than when presented. Committee Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) agreed. He said the bill had "something for everybody," continued: "Bills like this are increasing inflation." The same day the House sent the public works bill to the Senate, it approved a \$2 billion money bill for the Agriculture Department and returned it to the House for consideration of Senate amendments that added \$34.8 million to the House version. (Page 609, 611)

Roll-Call Votes

Senate: Revised farm bill, p. 616; civil service retirement, p. 617; housing bill, p. 620.

House: Annuities for judges' dependents, public works appropriation amendment, farm bill conference report, p. 618.

Price Discrimination Petition

A House rule established in 1910, but successful only once -- in 1938 -- was called upon by Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) in an attempt to bring before the House his bill to tighten prohibitions against price discrimination. Although Patman got the necessary 218 House Members to sign his discharge petition, the Judiciary Committee tabled the Patman bill and reported one by Rep. Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.) that virtually was identical with the Texan's. (Page 610)

Democratic Maneuverer

Astute Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas will take a conservatively estimated 160 votes into the Democratic National Convention to back his hand in keeping warring party factions at peace. And while fending off queries about the ultimate aim of his "favorite son" candidacy, Johnson continues to receive offers and pledges of more support from delegations and political leaders in the South and Far West. The support may be great enough in the next six weeks to send Johnson into the convention with close to 250 votes -- a sizeable chunk of the 1,372 votes in the convention and the 687½ needed to win. (Page 597)

How's Business?

Washington politicians and bureaucrats are working themselves into an election year lather over that familiar Main Street question -- "How's business?" There's not too much disagreement over the general health of the economy. It's good. But about the state of small business there is disagreement. Chairman Patman (D Texas) of the House Small Business Committee says: "The situation is bad and, under this (GOP) Administration, it's going to get worse." Wendell B. Barnes, the Administration's small business expert, counters: "We've been in a boom economy and small business has shared the prosperity." (Page 591)